STD

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASE IN CALIFORNIA

2000

Gray Davis, Governor
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Grantland Johnson, Secretary
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES AGENCY

Diana M. Bontá, R.N., Dr.P.H., Director
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES

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SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASE IN CALIFORNIA 2000

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Preface

This report, entitled *Sexually Transmitted Disease in California, 2000,* includes current surveillance and prevalence monitoring disease data collected through 2000 for the following infectious diseases: chlamydia, gonorrhea, syphilis, chancroid, and associated clinical syndromes, including pelvic inflammatory disease and non-gonococcal urethritis.

Sexually Transmitted Disease in California is an annual publication of the California Department of Health Services STD Control Branch. All tables and figures in this edition supersede those in earlier publications of these data.

This report provides a comprehensive picture of STD trends and current morbidity in California. These data are compiled to guide policy and program development within the state STD Control Branch, local STD programs, and other public health agencies.

Copyright Information

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Chlamydia

- Chlamydia continued to be the most common reportable communicable disease in California. In 2000, California received a total of 95,458 reported cases, for an incidence of 276.8 per 100,000 population. Chlamydia cases accounted for the majority of reported STD cases in the state. Chlamydia case-based rates for 2000 represented increases over previous years that may reflect expanded screening and greater availability of highly sensitive amplified nucleic acid amplification tests.

- The 2000 chlamydia data by local health jurisdiction indicated substantial differences across the state. The highest rates per 100,000 population were reported in the following local health jurisdictions: Fresno (451.0), Long Beach (434.0), San Francisco (393.7), Sacramento (374.3), Kern (372.7), Tulare (371.9), Alameda (365.1), Los Angeles (341.2), San Joaquin (338.4), Kings (329.4), and San Diego (300.8).

- There were considerable gender differences in case-based chlamydia rates that were due in part to differential utilization of care by females, who were more likely to be screened as part of general reproductive health care (females: 418.6; males: 130.9, per 100,000).

- The highest case-based chlamydia rates by age were among adolescents and young adults. Among females, the highest rates per 100,000 were reported in the 20- to 24- and the 15- to 19-year age groups (2,294.5 and 2,181.9, respectively).

- Chlamydia prevalence monitoring in 2000 showed that overall positivity was highest in females aged 15–19 years attending STD clinics (22.3%), followed by females of the same age in juvenile hall (15.5%). Females attending community outreach clinics, family planning clinics and managed care organizations had substantially lower positivity. Positivity among males was higher than in females in managed care (7%) and family planning clinics (13.2%); this represents diagnostic testing and is not reflective of asymptomatic disease.

Gonorrhea

- Gonorrhea was the second most common reportable communicable disease in California. In 2000, California received a total of 21,628 reports of gonorrhea cases, for an incidence of 62.7 per 100,000.

- The 2000 gonorrhea data by local health jurisdiction indicated substantial differences across the state. The highest rates per 100,000 population were reported by the following health jurisdictions: San Francisco (274.3), Alameda (131.4), Long Beach (122.3), Berkeley (105.4), and Sacramento (105.3).

- The adolescent and young adult population had the highest case-based gonorrhea rates. Gonorrhea incidence was highest among females in the 15- to 19-year age group (285.6 cases per 100,000), followed by females aged 20–24 years (272.5). The peak age group among males was 20–24 years (225.0).

- Gonorrhea case data demonstrated substantial racial/ethnic disparities. In 2000, the gonorrhea incidence among African Americans was more than 15 times higher than that among non-Hispanic whites (292.5 versus 18.7 per 100,000, respectively). Among Hispanics, gonorrhea incidence was nearly double that of non-Hispanic whites (30.4 versus 18.7 per 100,000, respectively).

- Gonorrhea prevalence monitoring in family planning clinics, STD clinics, managed care, juvenile hall facilities, and community outreach settings indicate that rates of infection vary significantly by site, gender and age. In 2000, the positivity of gonorrhea among males was 1.2 percent in juvenile halls, 0.5 percent in community outreach, 5.5 percent in managed care, and 7.2 percent in STD clinics. Among females, gonorrhea positivity was 0.4 percent in managed care, 1.8 percent in community outreach, 3.1 percent in STD clinics, 3.9 percent in juvenile halls, and 0.9 percent in family planning clinics. In general, the positivity was two to three times higher among females under age 20, compared to that among older females.

- In most prevalence monitoring settings, the proportion of gonorrhea cases that were co-infected with chlamydia remained relatively high (greater than 30%), indicating the need to co-treat cases of gonorrhea to cover chlamydial infection.

- Of the 722 specimens analyzed in 2000 as part of the Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP), 8 (1.1%) were resistant to ciprofloxacin and 30 (4.2%) had decreased susceptibility to ciprofloxacin. No specimens exhibited decreased susceptibility or resistance to cefixime or ceftriaxone. Because of high levels of fluoroquinolone resistance among travelers to Asian countries and among Hawaiian residents, ciprofloxacin treatment should be avoided in these patients.

- GISP isolates obtained from men who have sex with men (MSM) comprised an increasing proportion of total isolates from 1996 through 2000. This observation may indicate a continued high burden of disease in this community or may reflect differential patterns of medial care-seeking at the participating GISP sites.

Syphilis

- In 2000, primary and secondary (P&S) syphilis cases increased. After years of consecutive decline from 2,604 cases in 1991 to 284 cases in 1999, there were 327 P&S cases in 2000. This increase was primarily due to regional outbreaks among MSM.

- In 2000, the majority of P&S syphilis was localized to distinct regions in the state. There were no P&S cases reported from 57 percent of health jurisdictions, and only 20 percent of health jurisdictions reported more than two cases. Nearly 80 percent of the total P&S syphilis morbidity for the state was reported from five health jurisdictions (Los Angeles, San Francisco, Orange, San Diego, and Long Beach). The increases in these jurisdictions were due to cases among MSM.

- Males had a five-fold higher rate of P&S syphilis than did females (1.6 versus 0.3 per 100,000, respectively).

- Most P&S syphilis cases were in adult age groups. In 2000, the highest P&S syphilis incidence was reported in the 30- to 34-year age group. Over 75 percent of California P&S syphilis cases were among those aged 30 and older.

- In 2000, P&S trends in syphilis rates varied by race. Rates among non-Hispanic whites were 0.8 (per 100,000), twice the rates of the previous three years. Rates among African Americans decreased from 3.3 in 1999 to 2.9 in 2000. Compared to non-Hispanic whites, African Americans were nearly four times more likely to be infected with P&S syphilis (down from eight times more likely in 1999). Hispanics (1.0) were a quarter more likely to be infected than were non-Hispanic whites (down from three times more likely in 1999).

Other STDs

- In 2000, 1,284 cases of pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) were reported, for an incidence of 7.4 per 100,000 females. Because the diagnosis of PID is often based on clinical findings and may not be confirmed through laboratory testing, case-based surveillance underestimates the actual incidence of PID.

- In 2000, 4,789 cases of non-gonococcal urethritis (NGU) were reported, for an incidence of 27.5 per 100,000 males. Because the diagnosis of NGU may not be confirmed through laboratory testing, case-based surveillance underestimates the true incidence of disease.

- Few cases of chancroid have been reported over the past five years. In 2000, only two cases of chancroid were reported.

DATA SOURCES

Overview of the Data Sources by Sexually Transmitted Disease

	Sexually Transmitted Disease			
DATA SOURCE	**Chlamydia**	**Gonorrhea**	**Syphilis**	**Other STDs**
CASE-BASED SURVEILLANCE	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**
PREVALENCE MONITORING				
Family Planning	**X**	**X**		
STD Clinics	**X**	**X**		
Managed Care	**X**	**X**		
Juvenile Halls	**X**	**X**		
Community Health Outreach Project (CHOP)	**X**	**X**		
GONOCOCCAL ISOLATE SURVEILLANCE PROJECT (GISP)		**X**		

The STD surveillance systems operated by state and local STD control programs are the sources of California data in this publication. Case-based surveillance is conducted for the following reportable STDs: chlamydia, gonorrhea, syphilis, pelvic inflammatory disease, non-gonococcal urethritis, and chancroid. Case reports are submitted to the California Department of Health Services (CDHS) from local health jurisdictions in the form of Confidential Morbidity Reports (CMR). Submission of CMRs may be accomplished electronically in two ways. Most health jurisdictions either use the Automated Vital Statistics System (AVSS) communicable disease module, or enter case data into a non-AVSS database using regional office computers or STD surveillance unit staff support in Sacramento. A small number of health jurisdictions report case data through paper-based transactions, either as individual CMRs or aggregate data tables.

Rates by health jurisdiction were calculated using State of California, Department of Finance*, Revised Historical County Population Estimates and Components of Change, July 1, 1990–1999, and Interim County Population Projections,* Sacramento, CA, June 2001. Rates by age, race/ethnicity, and gender were calculated using State of California, Department of Finance*, Race/Ethnic Population Projections with Age and Sex Detail, 1970–2040*, Sacramento, CA, December 1998. Since these reports present different population projections or estimates, total California rates may not be identical.

The race and ethnicity information listed and the corresponding census categories are Black (Black, non-Hispanic); Hispanic (Hispanic ethnicity, regardless of race designation); White (white, non-Hispanic); Asian/Pacific Islander; American

Indian/Alaska Native; and Not Specified (no race or ethnicity information was available).

Rates for congenital syphilis were calculated using State of California, Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, *Actual and Projected Births by County, 1970–2010, with Births by Age of Mother and Fertility Rates*, Sacramento, CA, August 2001; and State of California, Department of Health Services, Vital Statistics Section*, Live Births and Birth Rates by Race/Ethnicity of Mother, California, 1996–2000*.

Prevalence monitoring for chlamydia and gonorrhea is conducted in family planning and STD clinics. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) began funding prevalence monitoring projects in Region IX (California, Nevada, Arizona, Hawaii, and the six U.S. Pacific Trust Territories) in 1995. California collects chlamydia and gonorrhea testing data from over 30 family planning clinics and 14 STD clinics.

Prevalence monitoring for chlamydia and gonorrhea is also conducted in managed care settings. Since 1999, Kaiser Permanente Northern California (KPNC) has participated in electronic transmissions of data to the Department of Health Services as part of the Public Health Improvement Project. Through a data transmission protocol that removes patient identity, KPNC provided the chlamydia and gonorrhea testing data for the year 2000.

The Community Health Outreach Project (CHOP) has targeted neighborhoods within selected high STD morbidity health jurisdictions (Alameda, Long Beach, Sacramento, San Joaquin, and Stanislaus) for STD screening through the use of mobile clinics since 1991. Data on chlamydia and gonorrhea testing comes from a standardized data collection form used in all CHOP sites.

California data from the national Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) are presented as an indicator of antimicrobial resistance in a sample of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* isolates. Every month, sentinel site STD clinics in Long Beach, Orange, San Diego, and San Francisco health jurisdictions are asked to submit the first 25 gonococcal isolates from male urethral specimens.

The source of national STD data presented is the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance, 2000*. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, September 2001. The U.S. Year 2000 Goals are from *Healthy People 2000 Midcourse Review and 1995 Revisions,* pp. 256-259. The U.S. Year 2010 Goals are from *Healthy People 2010*, Volume II (2nd edition), Focus Area 25 (Sexually Transmitted Diseases).

CHLAMYDIA

CHLAMYDIA IN CALIFORNIA

State surveillance for chlamydia in California comprises both case-based surveillance and prevalence monitoring of chlamydia positivity in sentinel sites across health care settings and venues. This two-pronged approach to chlamydia surveillance is due to the recognition that most chlamydia infections are asymptomatic and case detection is based primarily on screening. Screening enables detection of chlamydia infections that, if left untreated, are associated with adverse reproductive health consequences for females and neonates.

While case-based surveillance enables monitoring of incident chlamydia infections, it really represents persons who access testing. Access to testing may vary significantly by demographic characteristics and local health jurisdiction. Furthermore, chlamydia incidence based on reported cases underestimates the true incidence, due to incomplete screening coverage of at-risk populations, under-reporting of infections by medical and laboratory providers, and presumptively treated infections that are not confirmed by testing.

Prevalence monitoring of chlamydia positivity in sentinel sites is a strategy complementary to case-based surveillance. Chlamydia prevalence monitoring allows assessment of chlamydia prevalence in health care settings with defined screening protocols, consistent collection of high-quality data, measurement of chlamydia and gonorrhea co-infection, and evaluation of the impact of targeted primary and secondary prevention efforts over time. However, it is important to note that data from prevalence monitoring activities comes from a small sample of selected venues throughout the state.

Case-Based Chlamydia Surveillance — Overview

Data sources: Chlamydia case reports are submitted to CDHS from local health jurisdictions in the form of CMRs. Submission of CMRs may be accomplished electronically in two ways. Most health jurisdictions either use the AVSS communicable disease module, or enter case data into a non-AVSS database using regional office computers or STD surveillance unit staff support in Sacramento. A small number of health jurisdictions report case data through paper-based transactions, either as individual CMRs or aggregate data tables.

In 2000, chlamydia was the most common reportable communicable disease in California, with 95,458 reported cases and a rate of 276.8 per 100,000 population (Figure 1-2). Chlamydia cases accounted for the majority of reported STD cases in the state.

Case-Based Chlamydia Surveillance — California versus U.S.

California chlamydia morbidity accounted for approximately 14 percent of the reported chlamydia cases in the U.S. for 2000. Comparison of California and national rates during the period 1990 to 2000 indicated concurrent rises in chlamydia rates from 1995 to 1999. However, in 2000, chlamydia rates in California surpassed those for the U.S.

(Figure 1-1). Increasing rates may be due to expansion of screening programs across diverse health care settings, as well as increased availability of more sensitive diagnostic tests using nucleic acid amplification.

Case-Based Chlamydia Surveillance — Geographic Distribution

The 2000 chlamydia data by local health jurisdiction indicated substantial differences across the state (Figure 1-4). The highest rates per 100,000 population were reported in the following local health jurisdictions: Fresno (451.0), Long Beach (434.0), San Francisco (393.7), Sacramento (374.3), Kern (372.7), Tulare (371.9), Alameda (365.1), Los Angeles (341.2), San Joaquin (338.4), Kings (329.4), and San Diego (300.8) (Figure 1-6). On a regional basis, the Central Valley region extending from Sacramento south to Kern had the highest regional rates (greater than 200 per 100,000) (Figure 1-4). Differences in chlamydia rates by local health jurisdictions may reflect true differences in chlamydia morbidity, differential access to medical care, and patterns of reporting by providers.

In addition, incidence is affected by the proportion of the population comprising the age groups with the highest chlamydia rates: adolescents and young adults. When case incidence was calculated for females in the 15- to 24-year age group, jurisdictions with the highest incidence per 100,000 included Fresno (3,520.3), Alameda (3,509.7), San Francisco (3,171.6), Sacramento (3,156.5), Kern (3,049.8), Long Beach (2,929.2), and Kings (2,923.1) (Figure 1-14).

When the 2000 chlamydia data were compared with 1999 data, increases in the numbers and rates of reported cases were evident for the majority of health jurisdictions, with the exception of health jurisdictions with small populations and fewer than 500 cases annually (Figure 1-6).

Case-Based Chlamydia Surveillance — Gender

The 2000 data continue to demonstrate large differences by gender that likely reflect differential access to and utilization of chlamydia testing by females versus males. There may also be differential acquisition and transmission rates by gender that contributed to gender differences in case rates. From 1990 to 2000, chlamydia rates for females were consistently about four times higher than rates for males (Figures 1-7, 1-11). In 2000, the female chlamydia rate was 418.6 per 100,000 compared with the male rate of 130.9.

Females have more opportunities to access health care through routine Pap smear screening, family planning services, and other services related to reproductive health care. In addition, although the majority of chlamydia infections in males are asymptomatic, there are no guidelines for screening asymptomatic males. However, the expansion of urine-based screening, particularly in those health care settings where males receive care, may ultimately increase chlamydia case detection among males. Improvement in partner notification strategies to test and treat male contacts of female chlamydia cases may also further reduce the gender disparities in case finding.

Case-Based Chlamydia Surveillance — Age

The case-based chlamydia surveillance data by age have consistently shown the highest rates to be among adolescents and young adults. Prior to 1999, the highest rates were among females in the 15- to 19-year age group; however, the 1999 and 2000 data showed the highest rates to be among females in the 20- to 24-year age group (2,294.5 per 100,000 in 2000) (Figures 1-9, 1-11). Although male rates were lower, the age trends were similar to those for females, with the highest rates also among the 20- to 24-year age group (625.6) and the 15- to 19-year age group (423.4).

Increases in the chlamydia rates for adolescent and young adult groups have been seen since 1990 and may reflect increases in screening for these higher-risk groups in accordance with CDC guidelines.[1] The high chlamydia rates seen in these younger age groups underscore the need for continued screening based on age. Access to and utilization of health care remains a factor in these age groups. The greater acceptance of non-invasive, urine-based screening may enable significant expansion of screening to non-traditional test settings and therefore improve case finding.

Case-Based Chlamydia Surveillance — Race/Ethnicity

Consistent with trends seen since 1990, the 2000 data indicated that African American chlamydia rates were several-fold higher (591.0 per 100,000) than rates for Hispanics (285.3), American Indians/Alaska Natives (145.3), Asian/Pacific Islanders (78.1) and non-Hispanic whites (65.9) (Figures 1-10, 1-12, 1-13). During this time period, larger increases in rates among African Americans resulted in a widening of the disparity in case rates between African Americans and other racial/ethnic groups. Observed racial/ethnic disparities may be due to differential access to health care, patterns of sexual behavior, prevalence of infection in core transmission groups, and reporting practices of different types of providers.

The interpretation of race/ethnicity data from surveillance data is limited by the substantial amount of missing race/ethnicity data from the CMR. The degree of missing race/ethnicity data varies by health jurisdiction and is due in part to the lack of access to these data by laboratories responsible for case reporting. In addition, most managed care organizations do not collect and report race/ethnicity.

Chlamydia Prevalence Monitoring

Chlamydia prevalence monitoring is based on chlamydia testing data from a variety of health care settings that perform chlamydia screening. Test positivity at each site was calculated by dividing the total number of positive tests for chlamydia (numerator) by the total number of chlamydia tests (denominator) and is expressed as a percentage. Crude positivity may include multiple tests per person. Thus, test positivity is

[1] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Recommendations for the Prevention and Management of Chlamydia trachomatis Infections, 1993. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, Recommendations and Reports. August 6, 1993, Volume 42, Number RR-12.

considered an estimate of the true prevalence.[2] The STD Control Branch is currently reviewing the composition of health care settings that contribute to this system of surveillance to evaluate several issues, including representativeness with respect to demographic characteristics, special high-risk populations, type of health care setting, and concordance with trends seen in the case-based surveillance system. This assessment of the prevalence monitoring sites is being done on a local health jurisdiction basis, as well as a regional and urban/rural basis. The assessment will ultimately impact the recruitment of future sentinel sites in areas that may currently be under-represented.

Overall, positivity was highest in females aged 15–19 years attending STD clinics (22.3%), followed by females of the same age in juvenile hall (15.5%). Females attending community outreach clinics, family planning clinics and managed care organizations had substantially lower positivity rates (Figure 1-15).

Chlamydia Prevalence Monitoring — Family Planning Clinics

Data sources: The CDC began funding prevalence monitoring projects in Region IX (California, Nevada, Arizona, Hawaii, and the six U.S. Pacific Trust Territories) in 1995.[3] The chlamydia prevalence data for California comes from three project areas: San Francisco, Los Angeles, and the California Project Area, which includes the remaining health jurisdictions in California. California collects chlamydia testing data from 31 family planning clinics.

In 1995, the U.S. target for the Year 2000 was revised to reduce the prevalence of chlamydia infections among females younger than 25 years to no more than 5 percent.[4] Nationally, this target was measured by the positivity of chlamydia among family planning clients younger than 25 years at initial visit. In 2000, the Healthy People 2010 objective revised the prevalence goal to be no more than 3 percent for females 15 to 24 years of age attending family planning clinics.[5] While data from 1998 and 1999 indicated that chlamydia positivity in females younger than 25 years at initial visit in family planning sites rose from 7.8 percent in 1998 to 9.3 percent in 1999, 2000 data showed a decrease to 7.7 percent (Figure 1-21). The chlamydia positivity in 2000 for females aged 15–24 years was 7.3 percent, more than twice the 2010 objective (Figure 1-18). The 2000 data also indicated that among all female cases, 70.6 percent were asymptomatic (Figure 1-22).

[2] Dicker LW, Mosure DJ, Levine WC. Chlamydia positivity versus prevalence: what's the difference? Sex Transm Dis 1998;25:251-3.
[3] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2000 Supplement, Chlamydia Prevalence Monitoring Project*. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, November 2001.
[4] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *Healthy people 2000: Midcourse Review and 1995 Revisions*. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1995.
[5] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *Healthy People 2010*, Volume II (2nd edition). Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2000.

Analysis of the 2000 family planning prevalence monitoring data by gender showed substantial differences, with males having a higher positivity (13.2%) compared to that for females (4.9%) (Figure 1-23). These differences were evident across age groups and racial/ethnic groups, and probably reflect the utilization of family planning services by symptomatic males or males who were identified as contacts to family planning female chlamydia cases. The positivity in symptomatic groups is typically higher than among the asymptomatic screened family planning populations as a whole, and not representative of chlamydia prevalence among asymptomatic males.

Analysis of chlamydia positivity data by racial/ethnic group in family planning settings demonstrated similar, although less striking, racial/ethnic disparities seen in the case-based data: African Americans and Hispanics had positivity rates one-and-a-half to two-and-a-half-fold higher than those for non-Hispanic whites (Figure 1-23).

For the period 1996 to 2000, chlamydia positivity rates among females overall and by age continued to show little significant change, with the exception of the 10- to 14-age group. This group has shown an increase in rates from 1996 (Figure 1-17). However, these time trend data are difficult to interpret because of changes in chlamydia test technology, clinic site participation, and screening coverage across settings, all of which may affect the reported positivity.

Chlamydia Prevalence Monitoring — STD Clinics

Data sources: The CDC Region IX prevalence monitoring project, which provides funding for prevalence monitoring in family planning clinics, also provides support for projects in STD clinics. The chlamydia prevalence data for California comes from three project areas: San Francisco, Los Angeles, and the California Project Area, which includes the remaining health jurisdictions. California collects chlamydia testing data from 14 STD clinics.

Data from 1998 to 2000 indicated that overall chlamydia positivity rates for females and males in the STD sites have remained relatively constant at approximately 10 percent (Figures 1-25, 1-28). The Healthy People 2010 objective targets the reduction of the prevalence of chlamydia infections to no more than 3 percent for both females and males 15 to 24 years of age attending STD clinics.[6] In 2000, the female and male chlamydia positivity rates for this age group were more than five times the objective, at 17.0 percent and 16.2 percent, respectively. Among females, 52.5 percent of cases were reported as asymptomatic, while 44.7 percent of male cases were asymptomatic (Figures 1-26, 1-29). The highest age-specific rates in 2000 were in the adolescent and young adult age groups (younger than 25 years): 17.1 percent among females and 16.2 percent among males (Figures 1-25, 1-28). Racial/ethnic differences in chlamydia positivity were also apparent in STD clients in that non-white groups (with the exception of American Indians/Alaska Natives) had chlamydia positivity rates nearly double those among non-Hispanic whites. These disparities were particularly striking in the

[6] U. S. Department of Health and Human Services. *Healthy People 2010*, Volume II (2nd edition). Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2000.

adolescent and young adult age groups. A note should be made that over 45 percent of the tests performed were of "Other/Unknown" race/ethnicity and that the positivity in this group was also relatively high, at 12.1 percent (Figure 1-30).

Chlamydia Prevalence Monitoring — Managed Care

Data sources: Since 1999, KPNC has participated in electronic transmissions of data to CDHS as part of the Public Health Improvement Project. The ability to estimate chlamydia prevalence for a health maintenance organization that serves a large proportion of the Bay Area has considerably expanded our understanding of the impact of chlamydia in this growing population. Through a data transmission protocol that removes patient identifiers, KPNC provided the chlamydia testing data for the year 2000.

While the overall positivity in 2000 for female patients tested in 33 KPNC facilities was relatively low, at 2.7 percent, age-specific chlamydia rates demonstrate trends similar to those seen in case-based surveillance (Figures 1-31, 1-32). Chlamydia positivity was highest among females under 15 years of age, at 6.5 percent, and lower among the 20- to 24-year age group, at 3.3 percent. Females 25 years and older had significantly lower positivity, at less than 2 percent. Approximately three-quarters of the cases for KPNC were in the younger age groups.

Chlamydia testing among males in KPNC constituted approximately 10 percent of total testing and probably represents diagnostic testing of symptomatic males. Consequently, the higher overall rates seen in males (7.0%) versus females (2.7%) were not representative of screening of asymptomatic males (Figure 1-32).

Chlamydia Prevalence Monitoring — Juvenile Hall Facilities

Data Source: Chlamydia positivity data for juvenile halls come from Alameda, Kern, San Francisco, and Los Angeles Counties. These juvenile hall facilities (with the exception of Kern) screened detainees for chlamydia at booking during the period 1996 to 2000.

Chlamydia rates in juvenile halls tend to be as high as or higher than rates from STD clinics. Chlamydia screening of these populations is an important control strategy for the community as a whole.

From 1998 to 2000, chlamydia positivity rates among females ranged from 11.7 percent to 15.8 percent (Figure 1-34). During this same period, chlamydia positivity among males ranged from 4.2 percent in 1998 to 5.5 percent in 2000 (Figure 1-35). Differences by facility may be related to the proportion of symptomatic detainees who were tested and to differences in screening protocol across facilities in 2000. The positivity among females (15.1%) was higher than among males (5.5%), a pattern that was seen across facilities (Figures 1-36, 1-37). The age trends among juvenile detainee cases indicated the highest rates to be among the 15- to 19-year age group for females and among the 17- to 19-year group for males (Figures 1-34, 1-35). These differences in positivity by age for female versus male cases were consistent with trends

in the case-based surveillance. In addition, racial/ethnic disparities found in case-based surveillance data were also apparent to some degree in the positivity data for this population: African American groups had significantly higher rates (9.7%) than did non-Hispanic whites (6.0%) (Figure 1-38).

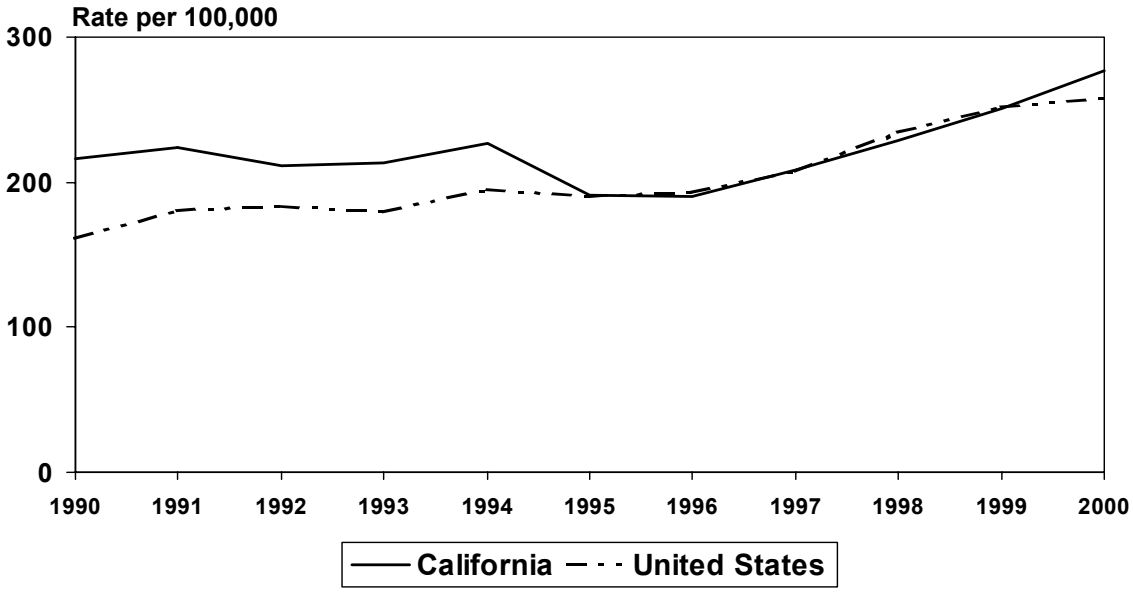
Chlamydia Prevalence Monitoring — Community Outreach

Data source: The CHOP has targeted neighborhoods within selected high STD morbidity health jurisdictions (Alameda, Long Beach, Sacramento, San Joaquin, and Stanislaus) for STD screening through the use of mobile clinics since 1991. Data on chlamydia testing comes from a standardized data collection form used in all community outreach sites. The data presented in this report are summary tables for females only; additional tables are available upon request.

As the volume of clients served through community outreach has steadily increased since 1991, the proportion of female clients under 25 years who have been tested for chlamydia has also increased; in 2000, the majority of tests performed in community outreach were in this age group (Figure 1-16). The overall chlamydia positivity for females for 2000 was 7.4 percent, with the highest positivity (9.4%) in the 15- to 19-year age group (Figures 1-15, 1-16).

CASE-BASED DATA

Figure 1-1. Chlamydia, California *vs.* United States Rates, 1990–2000



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance, 2000*. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, September 2001, Table 1

California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch

Figure 1-2. Chlamydia, Cases and Rates, California vs. United States, 1991–2000

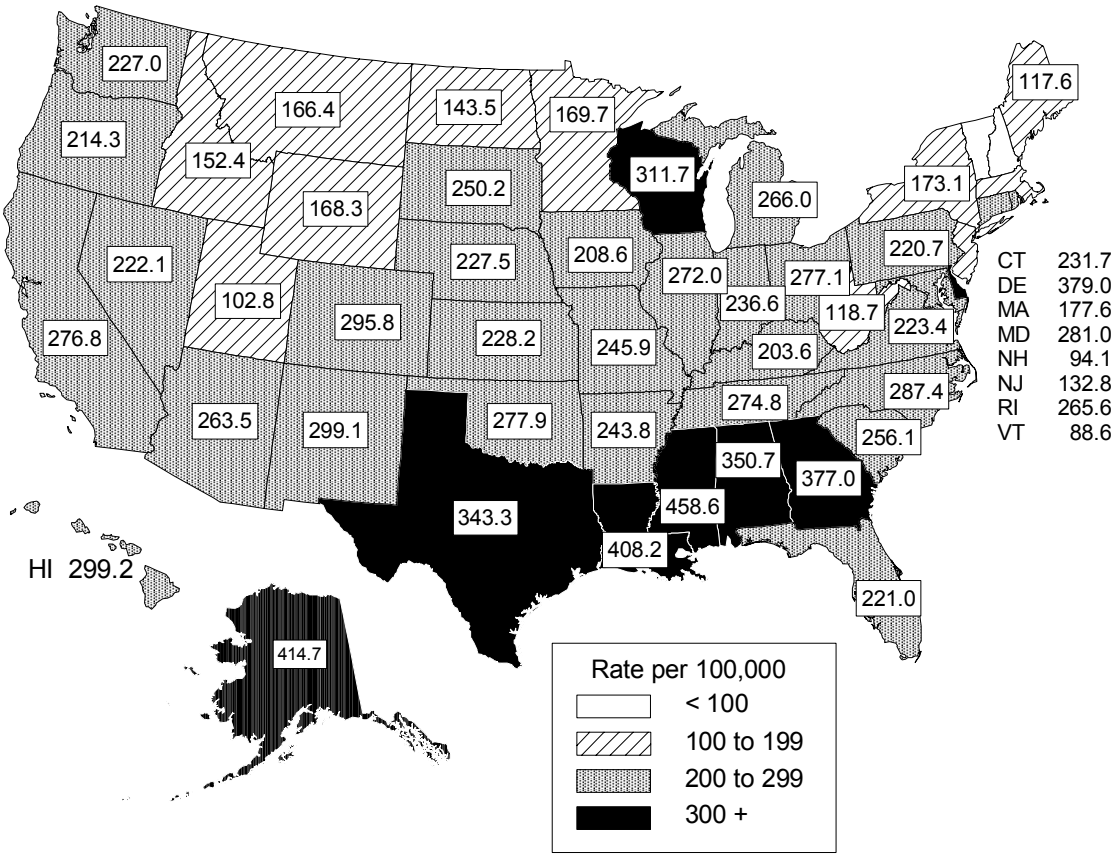
YEAR	Number of Cases		Case Rates	
	U.S.	California	U.S.	California
1991	381,228	69,974	180.3	224.0
1992	409,634	67,113	183.4	211.6
1993	405,275	68,323	179.5	213.5
1994	451,758	72,770	194.5	226.3
1995	478,577	61,541	190.4	190.6
1996	490,681	61,666	192.9	189.7
1997	531,744	68,599	207.0	208.0
1998	607,752	76,401	234.2	228.8
1999	659,108	85,022	251.6	250.6
2000	702,093	95,458	257.5	276.8

Note: Rates are per 100,000 population.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance, 2000*. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, September 2001, Table 1

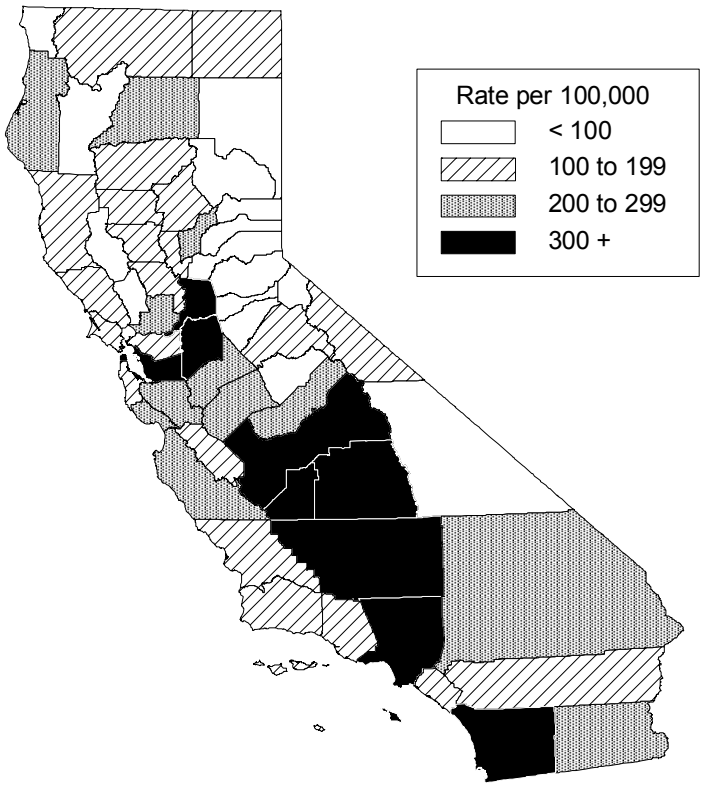
California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch

Figure 1-3. Chlamydia, United States, Rates by State, 2000



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance, 2000*. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, September 2001, Table 4

Figure 1-4 Chlamydia, California, Rates by County, 2000



Source: California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch

Figure 1-5. Chlamydia, Cases & Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Gender, California vs. United States, 1996–2000

RACE/ETHNICITY AND GENDER	NUMBER OF CASES									
	1996		1997		1998		1999		2000	
	U.S.	CA	U.S.	CA	U.S.	CA	U.S.	CA	U.S.	CA
Total	**366,842**	**61,666**	**382,244**	**68,599**	**489,272**	**76,401**	**582,820**	**85,022**	**627,701**	**95,458**
Male	59,784	12,157	70,265	14,829	89,095	16,441	109,121	18,212	123,663	22,778
Female	307,058	49,205	311,979	53,486	400,177	59,495	473,699	66,216	504,038	72,221
American Indian/Alaska Native	9,229	156	8,589	197	10,432	250	11,344	303	12,850	299
Male	1,404	24	1,031	24	1,376	36	1,609	51	1,965	60
Female	7,825	132	7,558	173	9,057	214	9,736	252	10,885	239
Asian/Pacific Islander	6,351	1,544	7,061	1,811	9,439	2,292	11,647	2,892	12,916	3,125
Male	992	309	1,221	399	1,604	457	2,062	605	2,518	729
Female	5,359	1,235	5,839	1,412	7,835	1,819	9,585	2,266	10,397	2,374
Black	159,046	8,445	165,843	9,526	234,043	10,898	283,358	12,300	295,896	13,818
Male	29,696	2,624	35,955	3,120	47,864	3,553	59,332	3,828	64,857	4,466
Female	129,350	5,821	129,887	6,406	186,179	7,330	224,026	8,437	231,039	9,334
Hispanic	69,770	17,664	77,480	19,543	87,191	22,054	103,662	26,960	121,702	30,494
Male	11,097	3,520	14,271	4,163	16,422	4,610	19,263	5,378	23,809	6,804
Female	58,672	14,144	63,210	15,380	70,769	17,396	84,400	21,537	97,892	23,634
White	122,446	7,555	123,271	7,784	148,166	8,857	172,808	10,054	184,338	11,477
Male	16,595	1,391	17,787	1,668	21,829	1,954	26,855	2,339	30,513	2,958
Female	105,851	6,164	105,484	6,116	126,337	6,886	145,952	7,680	153,825	8,497

RACE/ETHNICITY AND GENDER	RATE PER 100,000									
	1996		1997		1998		1999		2000	
	U.S.	CA	U.S.	CA	U.S.	CA	U.S.	CA	U.S.	CA
Total	**185.7**	**189.7**	**194.8**	**208.0**	**227.9**	**228.8**	**251.3**	**250.6**	**261.5**	**276.8**
Male	61.7	74.9	72.9	89.7	84.8	97.8	96.1	106.5	105.3	130.9
Female	305.2	304.6	312.4	325.5	365.3	356.3	400.1	390.1	411.1	418.6
American Indian/Alaska Native	528.4	80.6	488.6	100.6	572.8	125.2	605.2	149.4	680.2	145.3
Male	163.6	25.3	119.3	25.0	153.7	36.8	174.6	51.3	211.6	59.5
Female	880.7	133.6	845.5	173.2	977.8	210.1	1,021.3	243.6	1,133.2	227.8
Asian/Pacific Islander	88.4	44.7	95.6	50.4	116.6	61.7	137.2	75.0	144.5	78.1
Male	28.7	18.2	34.4	22.6	41.4	25.0	50.8	31.9	58.8	37.0
Female	143.9	70.3	152.3	77.4	185.8	96.4	216.5	115.8	223.1	116.9
Black	764.2	371.1	840.3	411.5	947.0	471.9	1,030.7	530.0	1,035.5	591.0
Male	299.7	234.0	381.9	273.1	407.4	311.6	454.4	333.8	477.9	385.6
Female	1,186.3	504.5	1,258.4	546.3	1,436.0	627.1	1,552.1	718.6	1,539.8	791.3
Hispanic	297.1	189.3	318.6	202.7	341.7	220.0	387.8	260.4	438.4	285.3
Male	91.5	72.9	113.6	83.4	127.1	88.8	142.6	100.3	169.9	122.9
Female	516.8	314.3	537.8	331.0	561.8	360.2	638.4	431.7	712.3	458.8
White	84.9	44.1	86.2	45.2	95.9	51.3	103.3	58.0	106.6	65.9
Male	23.5	16.4	25.4	19.6	28.8	22.9	32.8	27.2	36.0	34.3
Female	143.6	71.3	144.4	70.4	160.3	79.1	171.0	87.8	174.3	96.7

Note: California totals include those cases with race/ethnicity or gender not specified. The California race/ethnicity rates are underestimates of the true rates, due to missing race/ethnicity data in 38.0% to 43.3% of cases in the given years. U.S. numbers should be used only for race/ethnicity comparisons, not for overall totals or gender totals. This is because states that did not report race/ethnicity for most cases were excluded from the U.S. table.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance, 2000.* Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, September 2001, Tables 11A and 11B

California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch

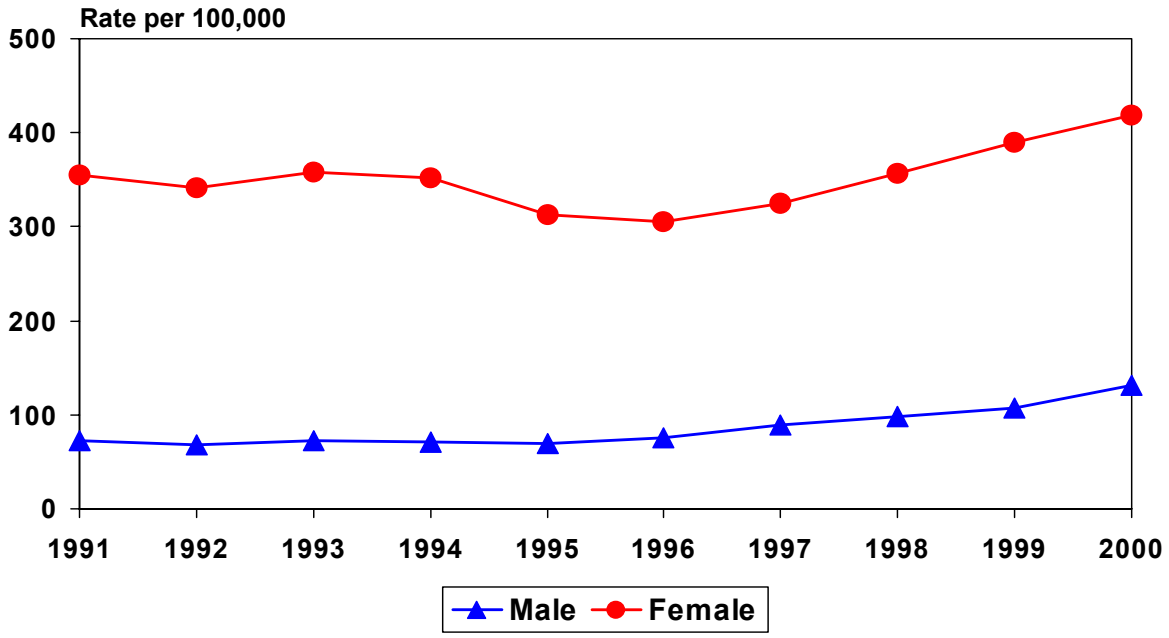
Figure 1-6. Chlamydia, Cases and Rates by Health Jurisdiction, California, 1996–2000

HEALTH JURISDICTION	1996		1997		1998		1999		2000	
	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
CALIFORNIA	**61,666**	**189.7**	**68,599**	**208.0**	**76,401**	**228.8**	**85,022**	**250.6**	**95,458**	**276.8**
Alameda	3,375	266.7	3,417	263.9	3,649	276.9	4,084	304.9	4,975	365.1
Alpine	1	81.3	-	-	2	165.3	2	168.1	-	-
Amador	10	29.3	10	28.7	12	34.9	15	42.8	12	33.9
Berkeley	196	191.4	259	249.7	165	158.3	241	230.9	251	240.6
Butte	241	120.3	332	164.4	353	174.2	335	164.4	333	162.1
Calaveras	12	30.8	15	37.2	11	27.5	14	34.3	17	41.5
Colusa	28	150.9	27	143.2	28	148.9	30	158.3	31	162.3
Contra Costa	1,195	133.7	1,426	156.2	1,738	186.7	1,824	192.3	1,838	190.9
Del Norte	27	95.9	31	106.9	36	127.2	24	86.2	25	88.7
El Dorado	89	60.0	92	60.8	118	76.9	62	39.7	105	66.3
Fresno	1,582	202.3	1,675	212.0	3,021	380.0	3,420	425.3	3,682	451.0
Glenn	48	179.1	28	104.1	19	71.0	31	116.1	38	141.3
Humboldt	223	175.6	323	252.5	431	339.6	335	263.6	352	275.6
Imperial	165	116.8	298	209.4	274	192.3	254	176.3	390	261.7
Inyo	26	139.4	30	160.9	26	140.2	29	158.5	12	65.9
Kern	1,362	214.0	1,503	232.5	1,637	251.3	2,119	319.1	2,529	372.7
Kings	234	197.1	311	258.5	366	290.9	361	278.1	443	329.4
Lake	36	62.8	43	74.5	46	79.9	59	101.4	46	77.8
Lassen	22	67.3	26	75.5	25	73.7	25	73.4	16	44.9
Long Beach	1,351	301.4	1,442	319.2	1,592	349.2	1,898	409.7	2,044	434.0
Los Angeles	20,191	231.6	23,256	264.7	24,148	273.0	27,585	307.5	31,078	341.2
Madera	241	208.5	221	184.9	221	182.5	294	237.5	343	268.6
Marin	210	87.5	256	105.1	250	102.1	251	101.5	287	114.8
Mariposa	11	65.7	10	59.2	7	41.1	9	52.6	15	86.7
Mendocino	104	121.5	91	105.2	124	143.5	120	138.2	171	195.7
Merced	434	214.4	436	211.4	457	219.4	452	213.9	459	214.1
Modoc	3	29.9	6	59.1	4	41.0	7	73.3	10	105.3
Mono	4	33.6	7	58.1	6	48.8	20	156.9	24	183.2
Monterey	657	178.3	637	164.6	791	200.9	875	217.8	1,010	247.1
Napa	79	65.9	85	69.9	128	104.4	91	73.2	121	96.2
Nevada	40	45.0	29	32.2	52	57.1	55	60.0	63	67.7
Orange	2,694	100.4	3,290	120.2	3,500	125.5	4,893	172.1	4,577	158.2
Pasadena	263	197.0	247	184.2	233	173.4	294	217.1	270	197.8
Placer	120	54.5	119	52.2	151	64.1	188	76.6	227	90.2
Plumas	14	66.8	11	51.9	16	76.0	13	61.9	4	19.0
Riverside	1,690	118.4	1,939	132.9	2,175	146.0	2,379	154.7	3,078	195.1
Sacramento	3,584	311.7	3,458	297.0	3,961	332.7	4,420	362.4	4,649	374.3
San Benito	82	174.5	40	81.0	61	119.1	68	128.1	69	126.6
San Bernardino	2,865	175.9	3,511	212.4	4,386	261.4	4,533	264.9	5,143	295.2
San Diego	5,642	211.6	6,360	233.9	7,006	253.4	7,575	269.1	8,591	300.8
San Francisco	1,897	250.9	2,299	302.2	2,605	338.9	2,718	350.1	3,100	393.7
San Joaquin	1,253	233.0	1,251	229.4	1,313	237.7	1,571	279.0	1,941	338.4
San Luis Obispo	244	103.1	233	96.7	344	141.4	263	106.7	324	129.7
San Mateo	900	130.7	872	124.7	965	137.0	980	138.1	1,061	147.8
Santa Barbara	479	122.3	580	146.0	730	183.2	825	205.8	810	199.5
Santa Clara	2,971	183.2	2,751	166.8	3,349	200.2	3,426	203.0	3,908	228.6
Santa Cruz	356	144.0	362	144.5	336	132.6	400	155.9	542	209.0
Shasta	222	137.3	321	197.2	331	202.4	281	171.8	389	235.8
Sierra	1	27.4	1	27.5	1	25.6	-	-	3	83.3
Siskiyou	62	137.5	57	125.6	65	144.6	45	100.6	66	147.7
Solano	739	197.8	951	250.8	1,162	301.9	1,044	265.3	1,049	262.1
Sonoma	427	98.1	521	117.3	480	106.5	515	112.3	569	122.4
Stanislaus	940	220.5	963	222.2	953	217.6	1,039	232.2	1,053	231.6
Sutter	73	95.9	80	103.2	116	148.9	120	151.7	141	175.8
Tehama	65	117.5	62	110.9	78	139.3	85	151.2	94	165.8
Trinity	14	103.3	9	67.2	11	82.4	4	30.3	5	38.2
Tulare	781	216.6	839	230.1	981	267.2	1,044	281.3	1,395	371.9
Tuolumne	41	77.2	30	55.7	41	75.2	34	62.4	74	134.1
Ventura	626	86.8	829	113.2	973	131.5	983	130.4	1,180	154.2
Yolo	332	208.0	218	134.2	255	155.4	242	144.4	286	167.3
Yuba	92	146.7	73	115.7	86	139.4	119	194.8	140	230.3

Note: Rates are per 100,000 population.

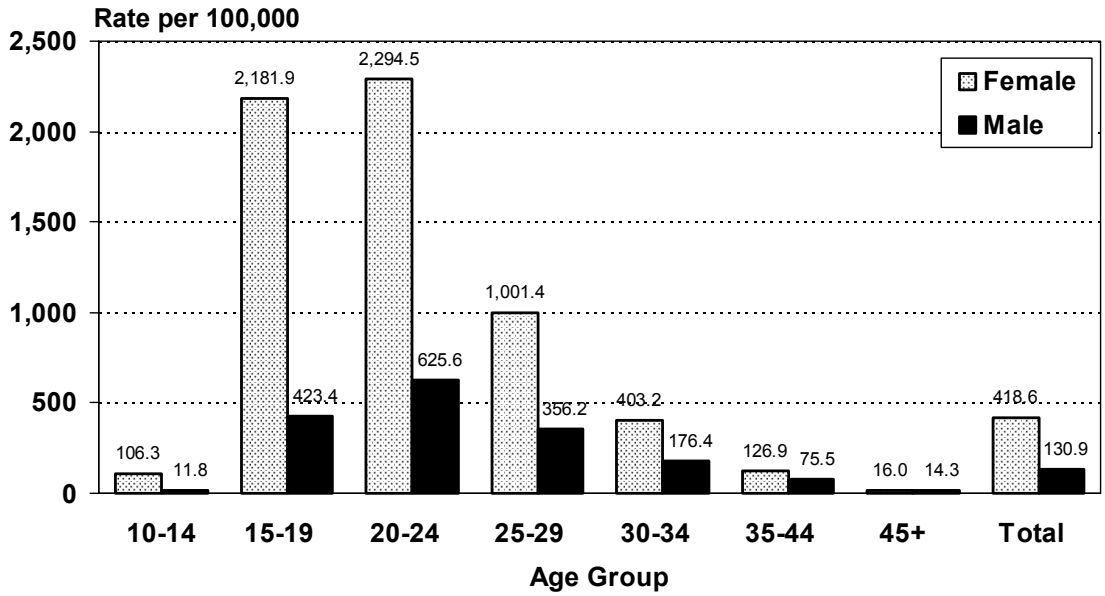
Source: California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch

Figure 1-7. Chlamydia, Rates by Gender, California, 1991–2000



Source: California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch

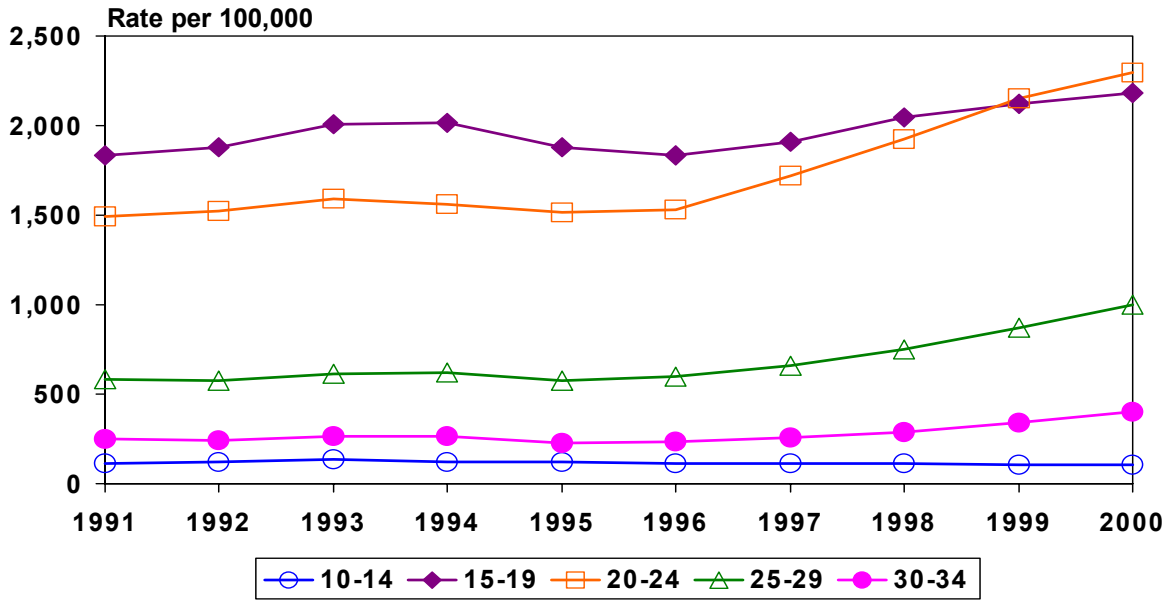
Figure 1-8. Chlamydia, Rates by Gender and Age Group, California, 2000



Note: Gender "Not Specified" ranged from 0.4% to 7.8% of cases in any given year. Since this disease is often asymptomatic, reported cases may reflect chlamydial infections identified through screening programs offered primarily to women.

Source: California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch

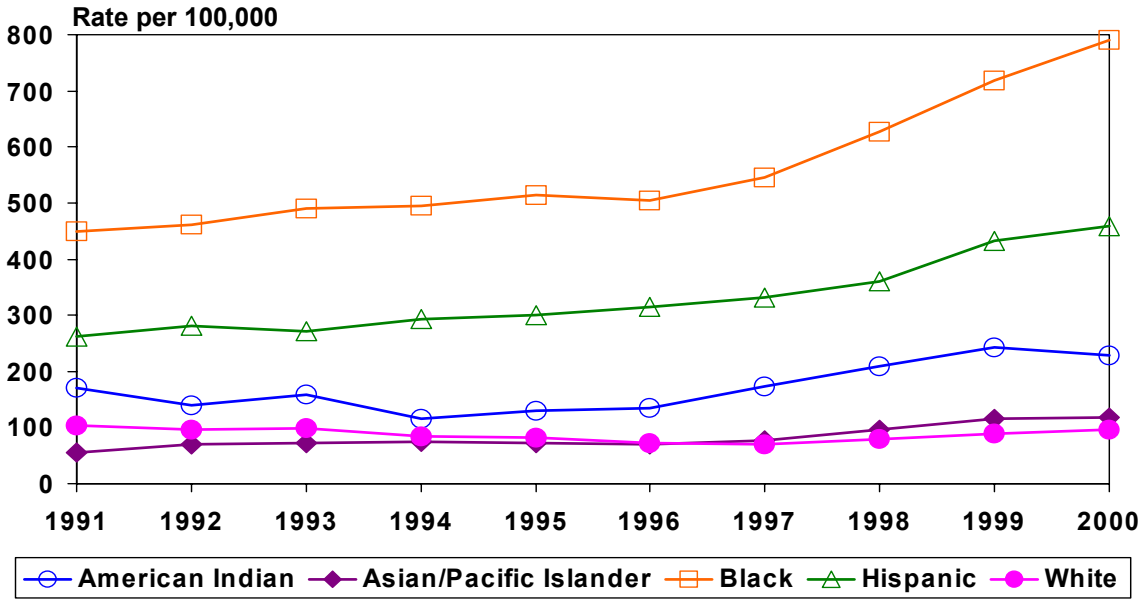
Figure 1-9. Chlamydia, Rates for Females by Age Group, California, 1991–2000



Note: Age "Not Specified" ranged from 0.8% to 5.6% of cases for females in any given year.

Source: California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch

Figure 1-10. Chlamydia, Rates for Females by Race/Ethnicity, California, 1991–2000



Note: Race/ethnicity "Not Specified" ranged from 39.0% to 53.6% of cases for females in any given year.

Source: California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch

Figure 1-11. Chlamydia, Cases and Rates by Age Group and Gender, California, 1991–2000

AGE GROUP & GENDER	NUMBER OF CASES									
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
California	**69,974**	**67,113**	**68,323**	**72,770**	**61,541**	**61,666**	**68,599**	**76,401**	**85,022**	**95,458**
Male	10,990	10,569	11,339	11,275	11,194	12,157	14,829	16,441	18,212	22,778
Female	54,081	53,182	56,316	55,828	50,100	49,205	53,486	59,495	66,216	72,221
0-9	369	314	290	273	272	205	212	161	127	127
Male	154	122	113	102	113	77	89	65	47	55
Female	213	189	177	170	159	126	123	94	79	69
10-14	1,223	1,309	1,481	1,380	1,442	1,397	1,399	1,411	1,414	1,503
Male	75	84	62	54	87	89	111	103	119	156
Female	1,140	1,221	1,414	1,325	1,355	1,306	1,285	1,299	1,290	1,340
15-19	20,263	20,547	21,796	22,157	21,352	21,834	23,872	26,455	28,383	30,411
Male	2,462	2,347	2,501	2,516	2,679	2,989	3,646	3,985	4,327	5,180
Female	17,704	18,147	19,266	19,596	18,626	18,764	20,145	22,348	23,855	25,126
20-24	21,369	21,209	21,700	20,538	19,354	19,204	22,009	24,637	28,136	31,968
Male	3,837	3,644	3,830	3,630	3,632	3,927	4,707	5,119	5,764	7,334
Female	17,428	17,520	17,840	16,861	15,675	15,199	17,221	19,395	22,205	24,510
25-29	9,897	9,638	9,974	9,653	9,071	9,430	10,565	11,925	13,527	15,467
Male	1,985	1,990	2,060	2,005	2,127	2,368	2,866	3,284	3,596	4,382
Female	7,862	7,632	7,900	7,635	6,925	7,027	7,666	8,573	9,832	11,006
30-34	4,450	4,471	4,921	4,974	4,297	4,385	4,992	5,503	6,252	7,590
Male	852	1,019	1,141	1,162	1,149	1,222	1,535	1,725	1,851	2,492
Female	3,572	3,446	3,773	3,789	3,139	3,136	3,435	3,745	4,365	5,064
35-44	3,304	2,719	3,463	3,698	3,035	3,174	3,559	4,139	4,881	5,820
Male	741	678	804	898	829	976	1,250	1,487	1,760	2,221
Female	2,546	2,035	2,654	2,778	2,200	2,178	2,292	2,632	3,093	3,566
45+	853	700	1,020	1,125	867	854	973	1,049	1,283	1,668
Male	239	234	327	333	278	306	393	437	526	734
Female	610	464	692	791	588	541	578	606	751	930

AGE GROUP & GENDER	RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION									
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
California	**224.0**	**211.6**	**213.5**	**226.3**	**190.6**	**189.7**	**208.0**	**228.8**	**250.6**	**276.8**
Male	71.8	67.7	71.8	70.8	69.7	74.9	89.7	97.8	106.5	130.9
Female	354.3	341.6	357.9	351.8	313.1	304.6	325.5	356.3	390.1	418.6
0-9	7.5	6.1	5.5	5.1	5.0	3.7	3.8	2.8	2.2	2.2
Male	6.1	4.7	4.2	3.7	4.1	2.8	3.1	2.2	1.6	1.9
Female	8.9	7.6	6.9	6.5	6.0	4.7	4.5	3.4	2.8	2.5
10-14	59.2	61.6	67.8	62.0	64.0	61.2	59.6	58.7	57.0	58.2
Male	7.1	7.7	5.5	4.7	7.5	7.6	9.3	8.4	9.4	11.8
Female	113.2	117.9	132.9	122.0	123.2	117.2	112.1	110.8	106.6	106.3
15-19	1,002.7	1,023.5	1,098.0	1,107.8	1,046.2	1,034.8	1,096.4	1,172.5	1,221.3	1,280.4
Male	233.1	225.4	244.2	244.5	255.2	275.2	324.9	342.5	361.2	423.4
Female	1,835.1	1,878.1	2,004.9	2,017.9	1,879.2	1,832.5	1,909.3	2,044.8	2,118.2	2,181.9
20-24	844.3	851.9	895.9	887.5	877.1	911.0	1,043.1	1,163.4	1,298.4	1,426.8
Male	282.0	272.1	294.6	293.7	309.8	352.9	424.5	461.6	508.6	625.6
Female	1,489.5	1,522.8	1,589.9	1,563.7	1,515.6	1,527.4	1,720.4	1,922.6	2,148.1	2,294.5
25-29	350.4	343.5	367.6	366.7	352.7	372.1	423.1	484.0	564.2	664.0
Male	133.9	134.8	143.7	143.4	154.9	174.8	214.5	249.6	282.3	356.2
Female	585.5	574.1	617.1	618.6	577.5	595.8	660.3	746.5	874.9	1,001.4
30-34	152.9	152.3	167.1	169.3	148.2	155.3	178.4	201.3	232.3	284.4
Male	56.9	67.3	74.9	76.3	76.2	82.9	104.8	120.2	130.3	176.4
Female	252.8	242.5	265.3	267.9	225.6	232.4	257.5	288.6	343.5	403.2
35-44	68.2	54.7	68.2	71.4	57.4	58.8	64.5	73.7	85.6	101.2
Male	30.4	27.1	31.4	34.3	31.0	35.6	44.5	52.0	60.4	75.5
Female	106.0	82.6	105.6	108.5	84.3	81.9	84.5	95.5	110.8	126.9
45+	10.1	8.0	11.4	12.3	9.2	8.8	9.8	10.2	12.1	15.2
Male	6.1	5.8	7.9	7.8	6.4	6.8	8.5	9.1	10.6	14.3
Female	13.4	9.9	14.4	16.1	11.7	10.5	10.9	11.1	13.4	16.0

Note: California totals include those cases with age group or gender not specified.

Source: California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch

Figure 1-12. Chlamydia, Cases and Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Gender, California, 1991–2000

RACE/ETHNICITY AND GENDER	NUMBER OF CASES									
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
California	**69,974**	**67,113**	**68,323**	**72,770**	**61,541**	**61,666**	**68,599**	**76,401**	**85,022**	**95,458**
Male	10,990	10,569	11,339	11,275	11,194	12,157	14,829	16,441	18,212	22,778
Female	54,081	53,182	56,316	55,828	50,100	49,205	53,486	59,495	66,216	72,221
American Indian/Alaska Native	193	162	177	147	143	156	197	250	303	299
Male	30	27	22	33	15	24	24	36	51	60
Female	163	135	155	114	128	132	173	214	252	239
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,024	1,278	1,385	1,470	1,492	1,544	1,811	2,292	2,892	3,125
Male	205	221	234	247	266	309	399	457	605	729
Female	819	1,057	1,151	1,223	1,226	1,235	1,412	1,819	2,266	2,374
Black	6,704	7,009	7,400	7,560	8,108	8,445	9,526	10,898	12,300	13,818
Male	1,803	1,876	1,890	1,963	2,250	2,624	3,120	3,553	3,828	4,466
Female	4,901	5,133	5,510	5,597	5,858	5,821	6,406	7,330	8,437	9,334
Hispanic	12,353	13,641	13,767	15,226	16,275	17,664	19,543	22,054	26,960	30,494
Male	2,202	2,310	2,438	2,658	3,139	3,520	4,163	4,610	5,378	6,804
Female	10,151	11,331	11,329	12,568	13,136	14,144	15,380	17,396	21,537	23,634
White	11,094	10,140	10,491	8,890	8,582	7,555	7,784	8,857	10,054	11,477
Male	2,032	1,796	1,922	1,490	1,488	1,391	1,668	1,954	2,339	2,958
Female	9,062	8,344	8,569	7,400	7,094	6,164	6,116	6,886	7,680	8,497
Other/Not Specified	38,606	34,883	35,103	39,477	26,941	26,302	29,738	32,050	32,513	36,245
Male	4,718	4,339	4,833	4,884	4,036	4,289	5,455	5,831	6,011	7,761
Female	28,985	27,182	29,602	28,926	22,658	21,709	23,999	25,850	26,044	28,143

RACE/ETHNICITY AND GENDER	RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION									
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
California	**224.0**	**211.6**	**213.5**	**226.3**	**190.6**	**189.7**	**208.0**	**228.8**	**250.6**	**276.8**
Male	71.8	67.7	71.8	70.8	69.7	74.9	89.7	97.8	106.5	130.9
Female	354.3	341.6	357.9	351.8	313.1	304.6	325.5	356.3	390.1	418.6
American Indian/Alaska Native	102.7	84.9	92.2	76.3	74.2	80.6	100.6	125.2	149.4	145.3
Male	32.6	28.9	23.4	35.0	15.9	25.3	25.0	36.8	51.3	59.5
Female	170.1	138.7	158.3	116.1	130.3	133.6	173.2	210.1	243.6	227.8
Asian/Pacific Islander	35.5	42.3	44.2	45.4	44.7	44.7	50.4	61.7	75.0	78.1
Male	14.5	14.9	15.2	15.6	16.2	18.2	22.6	25.0	31.9	37.0
Female	55.7	68.7	72.1	74.2	72.2	70.3	77.4	96.4	115.8	116.9
Black	312.1	319.7	334.2	338.6	360.3	371.1	411.5	471.9	530.0	591.0
Male	170.4	173.6	173.2	178.6	203.0	234.0	273.1	311.6	333.8	385.6
Female	449.9	461.7	490.5	493.8	513.0	504.5	546.3	627.1	718.6	791.3
Hispanic	152.5	162.0	159.0	171.4	178.8	189.3	202.7	220.0	260.4	285.3
Male	52.3	52.8	54.3	57.7	66.6	72.9	83.4	88.8	100.3	122.9
Female	261.2	280.0	272.0	293.8	299.5	314.3	331.0	360.2	431.7	458.8
White	64.3	58.4	60.6	51.5	50.0	44.1	45.2	51.3	58.0	65.9
Male	23.8	20.9	22.4	17.5	17.5	16.4	19.6	22.9	27.2	34.3
Female	103.9	95.1	97.9	84.9	81.8	71.3	70.4	79.1	87.8	96.7

Note: California totals include those cases with race/ethnicity or gender not specified.

Source: California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch

Figure 1-13. Chlamydia, Cases and Rates by Gender, Race/Ethnicity, and Age Group, California, 2000

Race & Age Group	Total		Female		Male		Gender Not Specified
	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases
Total	**95,461**	**276.9**	**72,223**	**418.6**	**22,779**	**130.9**	**459**
Ages 0 - 9	128	2.2	70	2.5	55	1.9	3
10 - 14	1,503	58.2	1,340	106.3	156	11.8	7
15 - 19	30,414	1,280.5	25,128	2,182.0	5,181	423.5	105
20 - 24	31,967	1,426.8	24,509	2,294.4	7,334	625.6	124
25 - 29	15,468	664.0	11,007	1,001.5	4,382	356.2	79
30 - 34	7,590	284.4	5,064	403.2	2,492	176.4	34
35 - 44	5,821	101.2	3,567	127.0	2,221	75.5	33
45+	1,668	15.2	930	16.0	734	14.3	4
Not Specified	902	-	608	-	224	-	70
American Indian/Alaska Native	**300**	**145.8**	**240**	**228.7**	**60**	**59.5**	**0**
Ages 0 - 9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
10 - 14	8	54.8	8	111.8	0	0.0	0
15 - 19	115	766.7	101	1,378.1	14	182.5	0
20 - 24	98	657.5	78	1,093.0	20	257.4	0
25 - 29	39	263.0	30	417.4	9	117.8	0
30 - 34	16	104.2	6	80.2	10	127.0	0
35 - 44	15	43.3	13	72.8	2	11.9	0
45+	5	7.2	2	5.3	3	9.4	0
Not Specified	4	-	2	-	2	-	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	**3,126**	**78.2**	**2,375**	**117.0**	**729**	**37.0**	**22**
Ages 0 - 9	1	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.3	0
10 - 14	30	10.2	28	19.5	2	1.3	0
15 - 19	886	301.2	750	522.5	130	86.3	6
20 - 24	1,068	380.7	823	600.4	241	168.0	4
25 - 29	508	166.5	335	224.9	168	107.5	5
30 - 34	268	85.3	202	128.7	64	40.7	2
35 - 44	250	37.6	166	48.6	81	25.1	3
45+	92	7.7	56	8.8	36	6.5	0
Not Specified	23	-	15	-	6	-	2
Black	**13,819**	**591.1**	**9,335**	**791.4**	**4,466**	**385.6**	**18**
Ages 0 - 9	21	5.3	12	6.1	8	3.9	1
10 - 14	324	161.8	278	280.7	45	44.5	1
15 - 19	5,456	3,073.8	4,167	4,861.6	1,284	1,398.9	5
20 - 24	4,506	2,511.2	3,096	3,762.3	1,405	1,446.3	5
25 - 29	1,742	1,020.1	994	1,264.4	746	809.5	2
30 - 34	831	458.0	362	412.9	468	499.2	1
35 - 44	714	183.8	328	164.8	384	202.7	2
45+	178	27.8	69	19.6	108	37.3	1
Not Specified	47	-	29	-	18	-	0
Hispanic	**30,494**	**285.3**	**23,633**	**458.8**	**6,805**	**122.9**	**56**
Ages 0 - 9	52	2.0	27	2.1	25	1.8	0
10 - 14	450	46.5	399	84.4	50	10.1	1
15 - 19	9,486	1,133.9	7,723	1,895.3	1,753	408.5	10
20 - 24	10,714	1,386.9	8,290	2,246.2	2,404	595.9	20
25 - 29	5,239	629.0	3,891	1,030.5	1,339	294.1	9
30 - 34	2,459	256.0	1,830	438.6	620	114.1	9
35 - 44	1,558	94.8	1,091	142.9	463	52.6	4
45+	339	16.8	237	22.7	102	10.4	0
Not Specified	197	-	145	-	49	-	3
White	**11,477**	**65.9**	**8,497**	**96.7**	**2,958**	**34.3**	**22**
Ages 0 - 9	11	0.5	4	0.4	7	0.7	0
10 - 14	187	16.9	180	33.5	6	1.1	1
15 - 19	4,101	389.9	3,564	702.2	531	97.6	6
20 - 24	3,899	392.6	2,966	627.5	930	178.7	3
25 - 29	1,502	149.3	947	194.6	550	106.0	5
30 - 34	764	63.8	402	68.5	359	58.8	3
35 - 44	702	23.2	308	20.7	391	25.5	3
45+	218	3.1	57	1.5	161	4.9	0
Not Specified	93	-	69	-	23	-	1
Other/Unknown	**36,245**	**-**	**28,143**	**-**	**7,761**	**-**	**341**
Ages 0 - 9	43	-	27	-	14	-	2
10 - 14	504	-	447	-	53	-	4
15 - 19	10,370	-	8,823	-	1,469	-	78
20 - 24	11,682	-	9,256	-	2,334	-	92
25 - 29	6,438	-	4,810	-	1,570	-	58
30 - 34	3,252	-	2,262	-	971	-	19
35 - 44	2,582	-	1,661	-	900	-	21
45+	836	-	509	-	324	-	3
Not Specified	538	-	348	-	126	-	64

Note: Rates are per 100,000 population.

Source: California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch

Figure 1-14. Chlamydia, Cases & Rates for Females of Select Age Groups by Health Jurisdiction, California, 2000

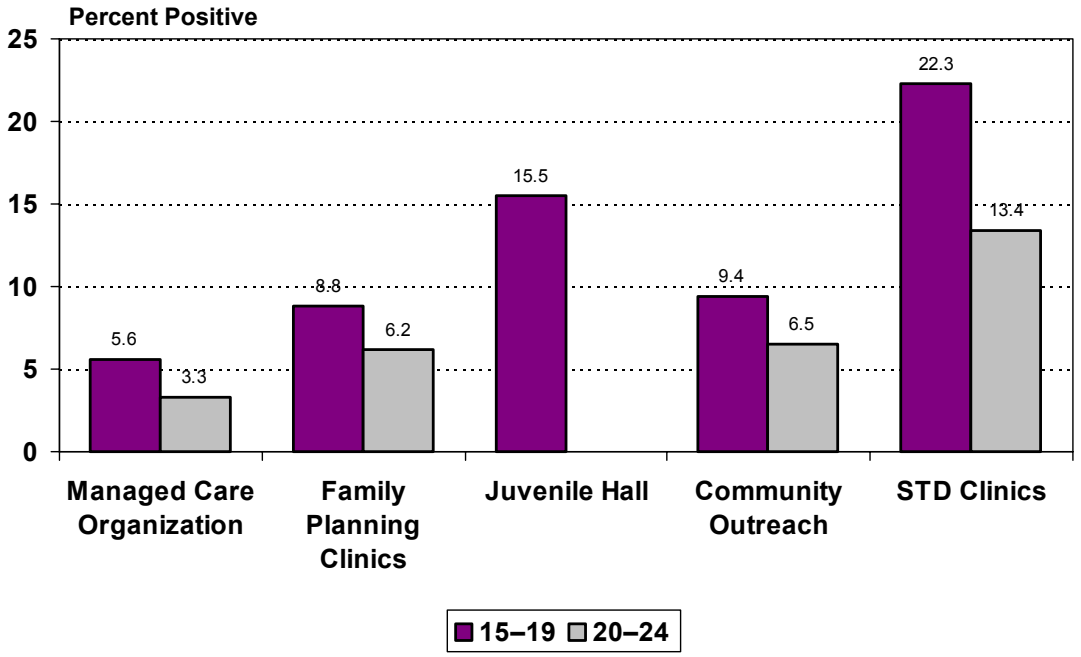
HEALTH JURISDICTION	Ages 15–19		Ages 15–24		Ages 15–44	
	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
CALIFORNIA	**25,126**	**2,181.9**	**49,636**	**2,236.0**	**69,272**	**938.1**
Alameda	1,429	3,414.2	2,689	3,509.7	3,669	1,273.3
Alpine	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amador	3	281.2	4	197.9	7	125.3
Berkeley	67	1,663.7	133	1,109.9	186	617.9
Butte	108	1,487.4	211	1,536.4	237	570.9
Calaveras	6	416.1	8	290.2	10	132.0
Colusa	13	1,560.6	22	1,326.9	26	610.3
Contra Costa	564	1,839.0	1,051	1,788.4	1,368	718.6
Del Norte	14	1,214.2	21	955.0	22	365.9
El Dorado	29	489.7	55	490.9	70	209.8
Fresno	1,168	3,617.8	2,136	3,520.3	2,842	1,623.3
Glenn	9	750.6	19	819.3	27	453.6
Humboldt	124	2,634.4	203	2,273.2	240	859.0
Imperial	117	1,810.6	245	1,910.6	308	937.0
Inyo	7	1,020.4	11	831.4	12	363.3
Kern	837	3,144.6	1,509	3,049.8	1,999	1,415.1
Kings	150	3,258.7	257	2,923.1	322	1,264.3
Lake	24	1,197.0	33	868.9	38	361.7
Lassen	6	523.6	11	498.0	14	233.6
Long Beach	527	3,707.2	1,049	2,929.2	1,492	1,288.4
Los Angeles	7,224	2,480.1	14,862	2,706.0	22,161	1,131.1
Madera	109	2,370.6	202	1,913.2	274	936.0
Marin	47	748.9	130	1,059.5	207	364.9
Mariposa	4	747.7	9	865.4	12	398.8
Mendocino	64	1,886.2	99	1,506.4	125	702.4
Merced	174	1,866.2	305	1,781.1	373	805.7
Modoc	3	810.8	5	649.4	6	303.2
Mono	5	1,366.1	14	2,187.5	17	784.9
Monterey	264	1,929.0	533	2,103.5	758	964.9
Napa	41	1,014.9	73	917.5	96	376.7
Nevada	22	667.5	41	639.1	51	288.6
Orange	934	1,102.2	2,088	1,281.5	3,267	550.7
Pasadena	58	1,536.5	126	1,371.5	193	573.0
Placer	75	837.0	134	811.5	167	334.0
Plumas	2	262.1	3	193.9	4	101.0
Riverside	947	1,650.5	1,854	1,737.8	2,468	758.5
Sacramento	1,441	3,380.2	2,549	3,156.5	3,249	1,228.2
San Benito	29	1,545.0	49	1,308.4	59	528.5
San Bernardino	1,521	2,265.9	2,901	2,310.1	3,886	1,029.5
San Diego	2,117	2,231.5	4,462	2,276.5	6,078	928.1
San Francisco	556	3,215.7	1,115	3,171.6	1,707	1,013.5
San Joaquin	607	2,717.8	1,132	2,713.7	1,458	1,209.5
San Luis Obispo	95	948.7	179	845.1	222	386.2
San Mateo	260	1,207.8	526	1,266.0	748	488.9
Santa Barbara	254	1,761.9	491	1,720.1	624	709.6
Santa Clara	929	1,744.9	1,940	1,898.3	2,799	735.3
Santa Cruz	146	1,602.5	288	1,653.4	411	747.2
Shasta	142	2,174.6	245	1,963.1	288	803.9
Sierra	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siskiyou	20	1,161.4	40	1,166.5	49	553.3
Solano	338	2,265.3	624	2,221.0	788	923.6
Sonoma	154	1,000.3	313	1,085.4	420	442.9
Stanislaus	357	1,951.2	680	1,972.1	855	855.0
Sutter	57	1,901.3	95	1,658.2	119	704.3
Tehama	24	1,166.7	48	1,183.4	64	580.8
Trinity	1	204.9	1	103.6	2	80.8
Tulare	437	2,781.7	821	2,708.7	1,049	1,305.9
Tuolumne	31	1,767.4	44	1,215.8	57	546.4
Ventura	314	1,208.4	694	1,389.6	945	610.1
Yolo	78	1,033.9	165	970.4	225	534.9
Yuba	43	1,630.6	89	1,861.9	102	746.7

Note: Rates are per 100,000 population. These age groupings are selected for comparison to other health outcomes for adolescents (15–19), HEDIS (15–25), with 15–24 as an approximation, and reproductive-age females (15–44).

Source: California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch

PREVALENCE MONITORING OVERVIEW

Figure 1-15. Chlamydia Prevalence Monitoring, Percent Positive for Females Ages 15–19 and 20–24 by Health Care Setting, California, 2000



Source: California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch

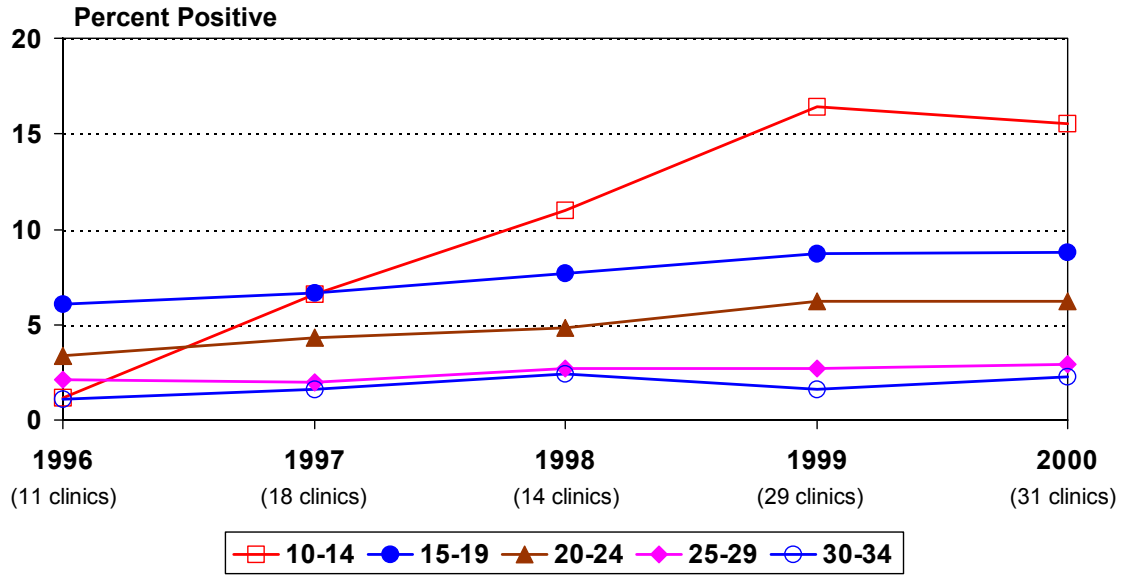
Figure 1-16. Chlamydia Prevalence Monitoring, Number Tested and Percent Positive for Females Ages 15–19 and 20–24 by Health Care Setting, California, 2000

Health Care Setting	Females Ages 15–19			Females Ages 20–24			Female Totals		
	Number Tested	Number Positive	Percent Positive	Number Tested	Number Positive	Percent Positive	Number Tested	Number Positive	Percent Positive
Managed Care Organization	27,327	1,535	5.6%	35,780	1,191	3.3%	130,181	3,540	2.7%
Family Planning Clinics	6,725	589	8.8%	8,503	526	6.2%	30,568	1,497	4.9%
Juvenile Hall	3,479	539	15.5%	12	1	8.3%	4,566	688	15.1%
Community Outreach	859	81	9.4%	214	14	6.5%	1,446	107	7.4%
STD Clinics	2,258	504	22.3%	3,301	442	13.4%	13,123	1,253	9.5%

Source: California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch

PREVALENCE MONITORING FAMILY PLANNING CLINICS

Figure 1-17. Chlamydia Prevalence Monitoring, Percent Positive for Females at Family Planning Clinics (all Visit Types) by Age Group, 1996–2000



Source: California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch; Los Angeles Infertility Prevention Project; and San Francisco Infertility Prevention Project

Figure 1-18. Chlamydia Prevalence Monitoring, Number Tested and Percent Positive for Females at Family Planning Clinics (all Visit Types) by Age Group, 1998–2000

Age Group	1998			1999			2000		
	Number Tested	Number Positive	Percent Positive	Number Tested	Number Positive	Percent Positive	Number Tested	Number Positive	Percent Positive
< 25 Total	7,569	457	6.0%	10,403	763	7.3%	15,519	1,160	7.5%
0- 9	4	0	0.0%	2	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
10-14	100	11	11.0%	165	27	16.4%	291	45	15.5%
15-19	3,063	235	7.7%	4,160	361	8.7%	6,725	589	8.8%
20-24	4,402	211	4.8%	6,076	375	6.2%	8,503	526	6.2%
25+ Total	5,722	137	2.4%	10,002	191	1.9%	15,034	336	2.2%
25-29	2,734	74	2.7%	4,048	108	2.7%	5,920	172	2.9%
30-34	1,502	36	2.4%	2,697	44	1.6%	3,944	89	2.3%
35+	1,486	27	1.8%	3,257	39	1.2%	5,170	75	1.5%
Unknown	116	10	8.6%	2	1	50.0%	15	1	6.7%
Total	**13,407**	**604**	**4.5%**	**20,407**	**955**	**4.7%**	**30,568**	**1,497**	**4.9%**

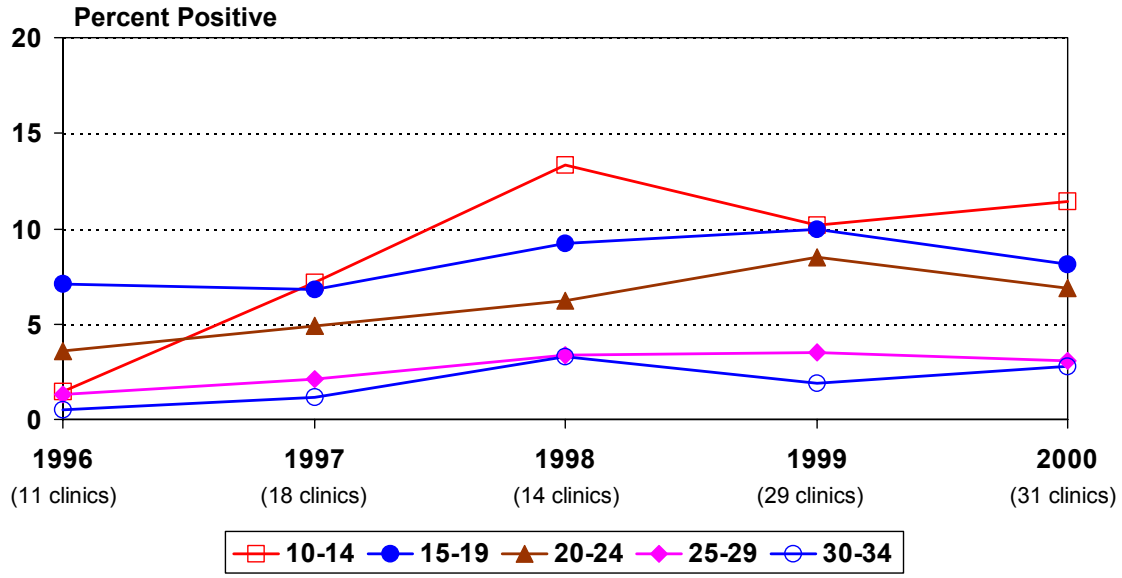
Source: California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch; Los Angeles Infertility Prevention Project; and San Francisco Infertility Prevention Project

Figure 1-19. Chlamydia Prevalence Monitoring, Self-Reported Symptoms Among Female Chlamydia Cases at Family Planning Clinics (all Visit Types), 1998–2000

Symptom Status	1998		1999		2000	
	Number	Percent of All Positives	Number	Percent of All Positives	Number	Percent of All Positives
All Positives	604		955		1,497	
Symptomatic	180	29.8%	290	30.4%	485	32.4%
Asymptomatic	409	67.7%	634	66.4%	931	62.2%
Unknown Symptom Status	15	2.5%	31	3.2%	81	5.4%

Source: California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch; Los Angeles Infertility Prevention Project; and San Francisco Infertility Prevention Project

Figure 1-20. Chlamydia Prevalence Monitoring, Percent Positive for Females at Family Planning Clinics (Initial Visits Only) by Age Group, 1996–2000



Source: California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch; Los Angeles Infertility Prevention Project; and San Francisco Infertility Prevention Project

Figure 1-21. Chlamydia Prevalence Monitoring, Number Tested and Percent Positive for Females at Family Planning Clinics (Initial Visits Only) by Age Group, 1998–2000

Age Group	1998			1999			2000		
	Number Tested	Number Positive	Percent Positive	Number Tested	Number Positive	Percent Positive	Number Tested	Number Positive	Percent Positive
< 25 Total	3,343	261	7.8%	3,125	291	9.3%	5,083	391	7.7%
0- 9	4	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
10-14	75	10	13.3%	98	10	10.2%	149	17	11.4%
15-19	1,650	151	9.2%	1,574	157	10.0%	2,891	234	8.1%
20-24	1,614	100	6.2%	1,453	124	8.5%	2,043	140	6.9%
25+ Total	1,899	57	3.0%	2,038	47	2.3%	3,213	85	2.6%
25-29	865	29	3.4%	858	30	3.5%	1,240	38	3.1%
30-34	479	16	3.3%	536	10	1.9%	814	23	2.8%
35+	555	12	2.2%	644	7	1.1%	1,159	24	2.1%
Unknown	50	6	12.0%	0	0	0.0%	5	0	0.0%
Total	**5,292**	**324**	**6.1%**	**5,163**	**338**	**6.5%**	**8,301**	**476**	**5.7%**

Source: California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch; Los Angeles Infertility Prevention Project; and San Francisco Infertility Prevention Project

Figure 1-22. Chlamydia Prevalence Monitoring, Self-Reported Symptoms Among Female Chlamydia Cases at Family Planning Clinics (Initial Visits Only), 1998–2000

Symptom Status	1998		1999		2000	
	Number	Percent of All Positives	Number	Percent of All Positives	Number	Percent of All Positives
All Positives	324		338		476	
Symptomatic	114	35.2%	87	25.7%	114	23.9%
Asymptomatic	204	63.0%	243	71.9%	336	70.6%
Unknown Symptom Status	6	1.9%	8	2.4%	26	5.5%

Source: California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch; Los Angeles Infertility Prevention Project; and San Francisco Infertility Prevention Project

Figure 1-23. Chlamydia Prevalence Monitoring, Percent Positive for Family Planning Clinics* by Gender, Race/Ethnicity and Age Group, California, 2000

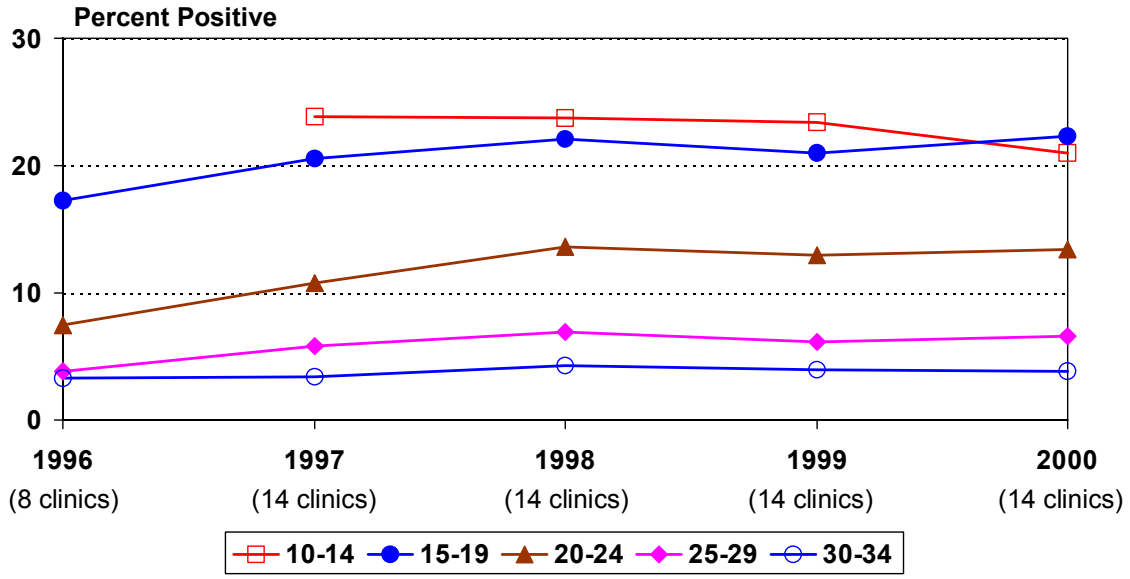
Race & Age Group	Total			Female			Male		
	# Tested	# Positive	Percent Positive	# Tested	# Positive	Percent Positive	# Tested	# Positive	Percent Positive
Total	**33,800**	**1,923**	**5.7%**	**30,568**	**1,497**	**4.9%**	**3,232**	**426**	**13.2%**
Ages 0 - 9	1	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	1	0	0.0%
10 - 14	324	48	14.8%	291	45	15.5%	33	3	9.1%
15 - 19	7,551	710	9.4%	6,725	589	8.8%	826	121	14.6%
20 - 24	9,509	709	7.5%	8,503	526	6.2%	1,006	183	18.2%
25 - 29	6,451	236	3.7%	5,920	172	2.9%	531	64	12.1%
30 - 34	4,275	118	2.8%	3,944	89	2.3%	331	29	8.8%
35+	5,671	101	1.8%	5,170	75	1.5%	501	26	5.2%
Not Specified	18	1	5.6%	15	1	6.7%	3	0	0.0%
American Indian/Alaska Native	**194**	**17**	**8.8%**	**159**	**12**	**7.5%**	**35**	**5**	**14.3%**
Ages 0 - 9	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
10 - 14	3	0	0.0%	3	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
15 - 19	55	10	18.2%	45	8	17.8%	10	2	20.0%
20 - 24	50	5	10.0%	39	3	7.7%	11	2	18.2%
25 - 29	35	2	5.7%	29	1	3.4%	6	1	16.7%
30 - 34	27	0	0.0%	24	0	0.0%	3	0	0.0%
35+	24	0	0.0%	19	0	0.0%	5	0	0.0%
Not Specified	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	**2,623**	**115**	**4.4%**	**2,498**	**98**	**3.9%**	**125**	**17**	**13.6%**
Ages 0 - 9	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
10 - 14	8	0	0.0%	8	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
15 - 19	418	21	5.0%	381	18	4.7%	37	3	8.1%
20 - 24	430	37	8.6%	398	31	7.8%	32	6	18.8%
25 - 29	402	16	4.0%	378	13	3.4%	24	3	12.5%
30 - 34	331	11	3.3%	318	11	3.5%	13	0	0.0%
35+	1,033	30	2.9%	1,014	25	2.5%	19	5	26.3%
Not Specified	1	0	0.0%	1	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
Black	**7,095**	**655**	**9.2%**	**6,298**	**505**	**8.0%**	**797**	**150**	**18.8%**
Ages 0 - 9	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
10 - 14	108	31	28.7%	103	30	29.1%	5	1	20.0%
15 - 19	1,618	271	16.7%	1,434	223	15.6%	184	48	26.1%
20 - 24	2,145	235	11.0%	1,880	175	9.3%	265	60	22.6%
25 - 29	1,262	67	5.3%	1,131	45	4.0%	131	22	16.8%
30 - 34	819	27	3.3%	747	17	2.3%	72	10	13.9%
35+	1,137	24	2.1%	1,000	15	1.5%	137	9	6.6%
Not Specified	6	0	0.0%	3	0	0.0%	3	0	0.0%
Hispanic	**15,858**	**810**	**5.1%**	**14,463**	**635**	**4.4%**	**1,395**	**175**	**12.5%**
Ages 0 - 9	1	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	1	0	0.0%
10 - 14	126	9	7.1%	104	7	6.7%	22	2	9.1%
15 - 19	3,316	277	8.4%	2,929	235	8.0%	387	42	10.9%
20 - 24	4,507	318	7.1%	4,073	236	5.8%	434	82	18.9%
25 - 29	3,357	110	3.3%	3,127	85	2.7%	230	25	10.9%
30 - 34	2,190	60	2.7%	2,046	46	2.2%	144	14	9.7%
35+	2,355	35	1.5%	2,178	25	1.1%	177	10	5.6%
Not Specified	6	1	16.7%	6	1	16.7%	0	0	0.0%
White	**6,665**	**243**	**3.6%**	**5,942**	**184**	**3.1%**	**723**	**59**	**8.2%**
Ages 0 - 9	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
10 - 14	65	7	10.8%	60	7	11.7%	5	0	0.0%
15 - 19	1,788	96	5.4%	1,622	78	4.8%	166	18	10.8%
20 - 24	1,972	86	4.4%	1,763	60	3.4%	209	26	12.4%
25 - 29	1,158	28	2.4%	1,037	18	1.7%	121	10	8.3%
30 - 34	735	14	1.9%	652	11	1.7%	83	3	3.6%
35+	943	12	1.3%	804	10	1.2%	139	2	1.4%
Not Specified	4	0	0.0%	4	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
Other/Unknown	**1,365**	**83**	**6.1%**	**1,208**	**63**	**5.2%**	**157**	**20**	**12.7%**
Ages 0 - 9	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
10 - 14	14	1	7.1%	13	1	7.7%	1	0	0.0%
15 - 19	356	35	9.8%	314	27	8.6%	42	8	19.0%
20 - 24	405	28	6.9%	350	21	6.0%	55	7	12.7%
25 - 29	237	13	5.5%	218	10	4.6%	19	3	15.8%
30 - 34	173	6	3.5%	157	4	2.5%	16	2	12.5%
35+	179	0	0.0%	155	0	0.0%	24	0	0.0%
Not Specified	1	0	0.0%	1	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%

* Includes data for 18 agencies (31 clinic sites).

Source: California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch; Los Angeles Infertility Prevention Project; and San Francisco Infertility Prevention Project

PREVALENCE MONITORING STD CLINICS

Figure 1-24. Chlamydia Prevalence Monitoring, Percent Positive for Females at STD Clinics by Age Group, 1996–2000



Note: Age groups not graphed if fewer than 50 tests.

Source: California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch; Los Angeles Infertility Prevention Project; and San Francisco Infertility Prevention Project

Figure 1-25. Chlamydia Prevalence Monitoring, Number Tested and Percent Positive for Females at STD Clinics by Age Group, 1998–2000

Age Group	1998			1999			2000		
	Number Tested	Number Positive	Percent Positive	Number Tested	Number Positive	Percent Positive	Number Tested	Number Positive	Percent Positive
< 25 Total	5,822	1,014	17.4%	5,444	891	16.4%	5,680	971	17.1%
0- 9	1	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	2	0	0.0%
10-14	114	27	23.7%	107	25	23.4%	119	25	21.0%
15-19	2,470	547	22.1%	2,175	456	21.0%	2,258	504	22.3%
20-24	3,237	440	13.6%	3,162	410	13.0%	3,301	442	13.4%
25+ Total	7,314	306	4.2%	6,995	275	3.9%	7,440	281	3.8%
25-29	2,468	171	6.9%	2,366	147	6.2%	2,388	157	6.6%
30-34	1,698	73	4.3%	1,552	62	4.0%	1,684	65	3.9%
35+	3,148	62	2.0%	3,077	66	2.1%	3,368	59	1.8%
Unknown	19	2	10.5%	14	1	7.1%	3	1	33.3%
Total	**13,155**	**1,322**	**10.0%**	**12,453**	**1,167**	**9.4%**	**13,123**	**1,253**	**9.5%**

Source: California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch; Los Angeles Infertility Prevention Project; and San Francisco Infertility Prevention Project

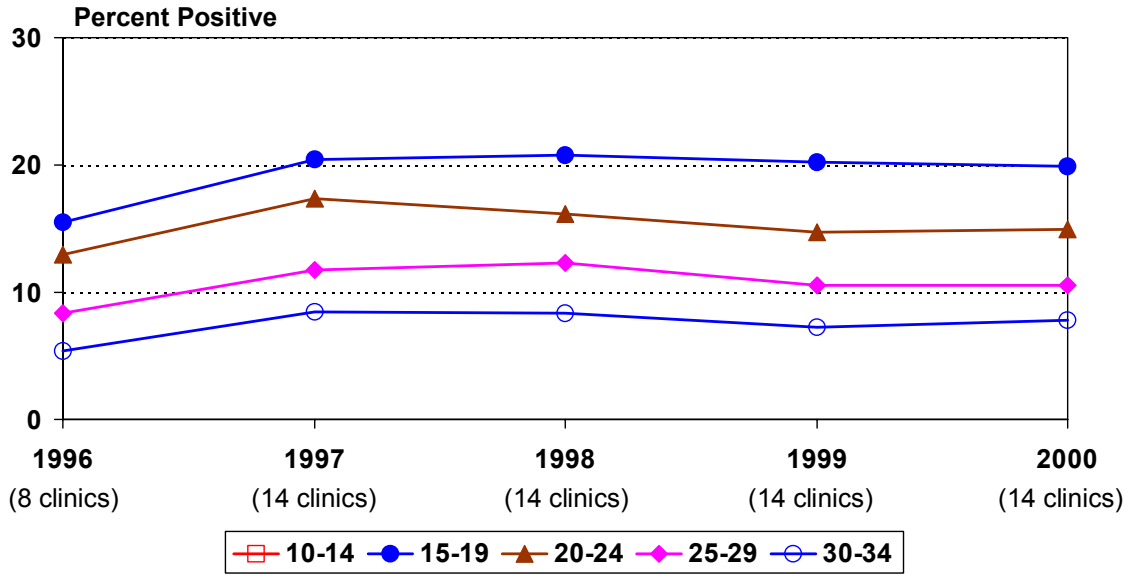
Figure 1-26. Chlamydia Prevalence Monitoring, Self-Reported Symptoms Among Female Chlamydia Cases at STD Clinics*, 1998–2000

Symptom Status	1998		1999		2000	
	Number	Percent of All Positives	Number	Percent of All Positives	Number	Percent of All Positives
All Positives	490		473		501	
Symptomatic	216	44.1%	235	49.7%	222	44.3%
Asymptomatic	249	50.8%	228	48.2%	263	52.5%
Unknown Symptom Status	25	5.1%	10	2.1%	16	3.2%

* Excludes supplemental data from Los Angeles STD clinics, as symptom data was not collected.

Source: California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch; Los Angeles Infertility Prevention Project; and San Francisco Infertility Prevention Project

Figure 1-27. Chlamydia Prevalence Monitoring, Percent Positive for Males at STD Clinics by Age Group, 1996–2000



Note: Age groups not graphed if fewer than 50 tests.

Source: California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch; Los Angeles Infertility Prevention Project; and San Francisco Infertility Prevention Project

Figure 1-28. Chlamydia Prevalence Monitoring, Number Tested and Percent Positive for Males at STD Clinics by Age Group, 1998–2000

Age Group	1998			1999			2000		
	Number Tested	Number Positive	Percent Positive	Number Tested	Number Positive	Percent Positive	Number Tested	Number Positive	Percent Positive
< 25 Total	7,333	1,274	17.4%	7,057	1,135	16.1%	7,458	1,211	16.2%
0- 9	0	0	0.0%	3	2	66.7%	2	0	0.0%
10-14	43	4	9.3%	40	4	10.0%	42	9	21.4%
15-19	1,886	392	20.8%	1,761	355	20.2%	1,836	365	19.9%
20-24	5,404	878	16.2%	5,253	774	14.7%	5,578	837	15.0%
25+ Total	16,499	1,327	8.0%	17,771	1,244	7.0%	20,206	1,421	7.0%
25-29	5,430	669	12.3%	5,297	563	10.6%	5,591	592	10.6%
30-34	3,943	329	8.3%	4,318	310	7.2%	4,905	382	7.8%
35+	7,126	329	4.6%	8,156	371	4.5%	9,710	447	4.6%
Unknown	35	8	22.9%	17	1	5.9%	6	0	0.0%
Total	**23,867**	**2,609**	**10.9%**	**24,845**	**2,380**	**9.6%**	**27,670**	**2,632**	**9.5%**

Source: California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch; Los Angeles Infertility Prevention Project; and San Francisco Infertility Prevention Project

Figure 1-29. Chlamydia Prevalence Monitoring, Self-Reported Symptoms Among Male Chlamydia Cases at STD Clinics*, 1998–2000

Symptom Status	1998		1999		2000	
	Number	Percent of All Positives	Number	Percent of All Positives	Number	Percent of All Positives
All Positives	1,104		1,158		1,264	
Symptomatic	683	61.9%	668	57.7%	688	54.4%
Asymptomatic	406	36.8%	475	41.0%	565	44.7%
Unknown Symptom Status	15	1.4%	15	1.3%	11	0.9%

* Excludes supplemental data from Los Angeles STD clinics, as symptom data was not collected.

Source: California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch; Los Angeles Infertility Prevention Project; and San Francisco Infertility Prevention Project

Figure 1-30. Chlamydia Prevalence Monitoring, Percent Positive for STD Clinics* by Gender, Race/Ethnicity and Age Group, California, 2000

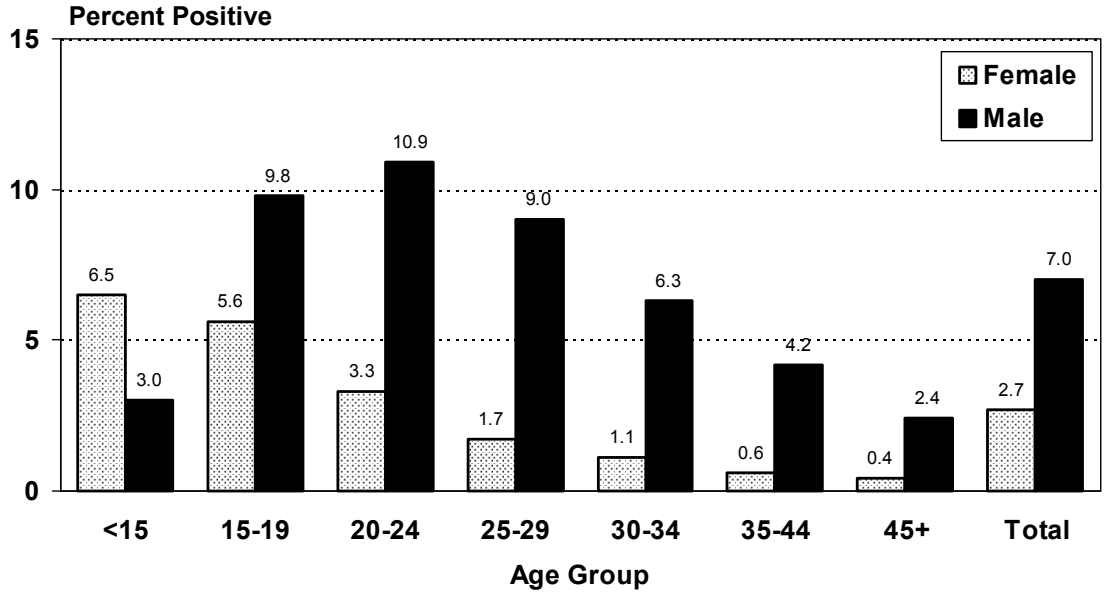
Race & Age Group	Total			Female			Male		
	# Tested	# Positive	Percent Positive	# Tested	# Positive	Percent Positive	# Tested	# Positive	Percent Positive
Total	**40,793**	**3,885**	**9.5%**	**13,123**	**1,253**	**9.5%**	**27,670**	**2,632**	**9.5%**
Ages 0 - 9	4	0	0.0%	2	0	0.0%	2	0	0.0%
10 - 14	161	34	21.1%	119	25	21.0%	42	9	21.4%
15 - 19	4,094	869	21.2%	2,258	504	22.3%	1,836	365	19.9%
20 - 24	8,879	1,279	14.4%	3,301	442	13.4%	5,578	837	15.0%
25 - 29	7,979	749	9.4%	2,388	157	6.6%	5,591	592	10.6%
30 - 34	6,589	447	6.8%	1,684	65	3.9%	4,905	382	7.8%
35+	13,078	506	3.9%	3,368	59	1.8%	9,710	447	4.6%
Not Specified	9	1	11.1%	3	1	33.3%	6	0	0.0%
American Indian/Alaska Native	**101**	**4**	**4.0%**	**46**	**2**	**4.3%**	**55**	**2**	**3.6%**
Ages 0 - 9	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
10 - 14	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
15 - 19	11	1	9.1%	4	1	25.0%	7	0	0.0%
20 - 24	26	1	3.8%	14	0	0.0%	12	1	8.3%
25 - 29	26	1	3.8%	17	1	5.9%	9	0	0.0%
30 - 34	11	1	9.1%	5	0	0.0%	6	1	16.7%
35+	27	0	0.0%	6	0	0.0%	21	0	0.0%
Not Specified	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	**1,494**	**121**	**8.1%**	**632**	**47**	**7.4%**	**862**	**74**	**8.6%**
Ages 0 - 9	1	0	0.0%	1	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
10 - 14	7	2	28.6%	6	2	33.3%	1	0	0.0%
15 - 19	118	17	14.4%	81	9	11.1%	37	8	21.6%
20 - 24	375	42	11.2%	201	22	10.9%	174	20	11.5%
25 - 29	386	30	7.8%	162	7	4.3%	224	23	10.3%
30 - 34	257	10	3.9%	77	3	3.9%	180	7	3.9%
35+	350	20	5.7%	104	4	3.8%	246	16	6.5%
Not Specified	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
Black	**5,094**	**547**	**10.7%**	**1,640**	**148**	**9.0%**	**3,454**	**399**	**11.6%**
Ages 0 - 9	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
10 - 14	27	5	18.5%	17	3	17.6%	10	2	20.0%
15 - 19	580	130	22.4%	323	73	22.6%	257	57	22.2%
20 - 24	1,029	163	15.8%	388	44	11.3%	641	119	18.6%
25 - 29	825	100	12.1%	243	16	6.6%	582	84	14.4%
30 - 34	794	68	8.6%	216	5	2.3%	578	63	10.9%
35+	1,839	81	4.4%	453	7	1.5%	1,386	74	5.3%
Not Specified	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
Hispanic	**5,944**	**516**	**8.7%**	**1,907**	**157**	**8.2%**	**4,037**	**359**	**8.9%**
Ages 0 - 9	1	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	1	0	0.0%
10 - 14	36	8	22.2%	26	6	23.1%	10	2	20.0%
15 - 19	735	109	14.8%	328	52	15.9%	407	57	14.0%
20 - 24	1,499	166	11.1%	484	46	9.5%	1,015	120	11.8%
25 - 29	1,304	106	8.1%	402	26	6.5%	902	80	8.9%
30 - 34	970	55	5.7%	247	7	2.8%	723	48	6.6%
35+	1,393	71	5.1%	417	19	4.6%	976	52	5.3%
Not Specified	6	1	16.7%	3	1	33.3%	3	0	0.0%
White	**9,475**	**434**	**4.6%**	**2,326**	**88**	**3.8%**	**7,149**	**346**	**4.8%**
Ages 0 - 9	1	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	1	0	0.0%
10 - 14	28	4	14.3%	24	3	12.5%	4	1	25.0%
15 - 19	511	44	8.6%	281	32	11.4%	230	12	5.2%
20 - 24	1,601	103	6.4%	604	34	5.6%	997	69	6.9%
25 - 29	2,017	94	4.7%	494	13	2.6%	1,523	81	5.3%
30 - 34	1,680	72	4.3%	304	5	1.6%	1,376	67	4.9%
35+	3,636	117	3.2%	619	1	0.2%	3,017	116	3.8%
Not Specified	1	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	1	0	0.0%
Other/Unknown	**18,685**	**2,263**	**12.1%**	**6,572**	**811**	**12.3%**	**12,113**	**1,452**	**12.0%**
Ages 0 - 9	1	0	0.0%	1	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
10 - 14	63	15	23.8%	46	11	23.9%	17	4	23.5%
15 - 19	2,139	568	26.6%	1,241	337	27.2%	898	231	25.7%
20 - 24	4,349	804	18.5%	1,610	296	18.4%	2,739	508	18.5%
25 - 29	3,421	418	12.2%	1,070	94	8.8%	2,351	324	13.8%
30 - 34	2,877	241	8.4%	835	45	5.4%	2,042	196	9.6%
35+	5,833	217	3.7%	1,769	28	1.6%	4,064	189	4.7%
Not Specified	2	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	2	0	0.0%

* Includes data for 5 agencies (14 clinic sites).

Source: California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch; Los Angeles Infertility Prevention Project; and San Francisco Infertility Prevention Project

PREVALENCE MONITORING MANAGED CARE ORGANIZATION

Figure 1-31. Chlamydia Prevalence Monitoring, Percent Positive in a Northern California Managed Care Organization by Age Group and Gender, 2000



Source: California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch

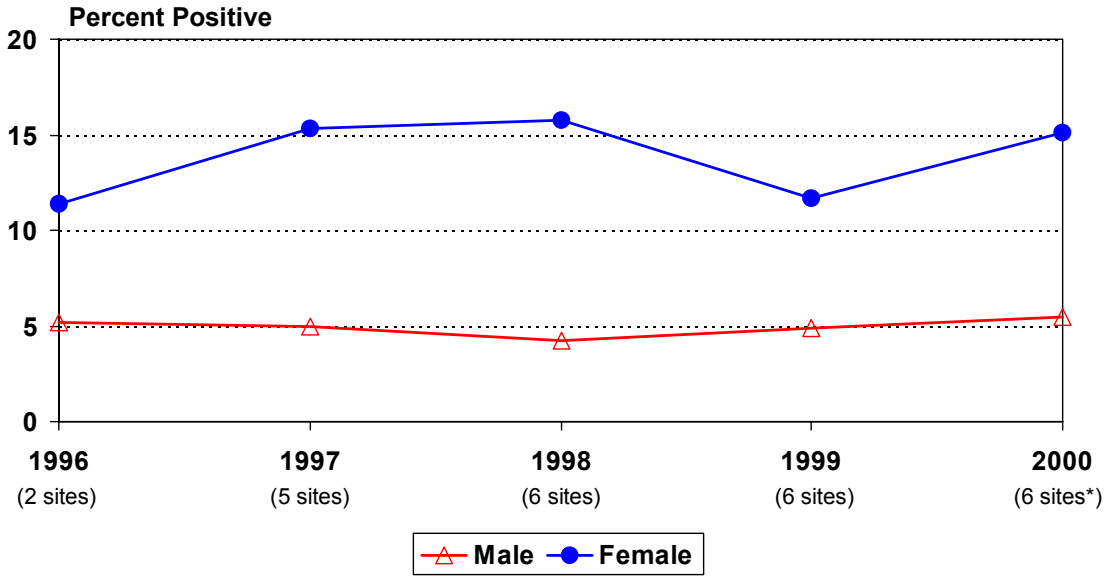
Figure 1-32. Chlamydia Prevalence Monitoring, Number Tested and Percent Positive in a Northern California Managed Care Organization by Age Group and Gender, 2000

	Females			Males		
Age Group	Number Tested	Number Positive	Percent Positive	Number Tested	Number Positive	Percent Positive
<15	1,339	87	6.5%	101	3	3.0%
15-19	27,327	1,535	5.6%	2,133	210	9.8%
20-24	35,780	1,191	3.3%	2,562	278	10.9%
25-29	24,628	424	1.7%	2,218	199	9.0%
30-34	16,773	177	1.1%	1,983	124	6.3%
35-44	18,395	103	0.6%	3,111	131	4.2%
45+	5,939	23	0.4%	2,102	50	2.4%
Total	**130,181**	**3,540**	**2.7%**	**14,210**	**995**	**7.0%**

Source: California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch

PREVALENCE MONITORING JUVENILE HALL FACILITIES

Figure 1-33. Chlamydia Prevalence Monitoring, Percent Positive at Juvenile Hall Facilities by Gender, 1996–2000



* 2 sites for males 1996–1997; 4 sites for males 1998; 5 sites for males 1999–2000

Source: California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch

Figure 1-34. Chlamydia Prevalence Monitoring, Number Tested and Percent Positive for Females at Juvenile Hall Facilities by Age Group, 1998–2000

	1998			1999			2000		
Age Group	Number Tested	Number Positive	Percent Positive	Number Tested	Number Positive	Percent Positive	Number Tested	Number Positive	Percent Positive
0- 9	1	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	1	0	0.0%
10-14	1,033	150	14.5%	1,107	126	11.4%	1,071	148	13.8%
15-16	2,295	390	17.0%	2,409	310	12.9%	2,138	331	15.5%
17-19	1,298	192	14.8%	1,295	126	9.7%	1,341	208	15.5%
20+	3	0	0.0%	9	2	22.2%	12	1	8.3%
Unknown	8	0	0.0%	1	0	0.0%	3	0	0.0%
Total	**4,638**	**732**	**15.8%**	**4,821**	**564**	**11.7%**	**4,566**	**688**	**15.1%**

Source: California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch

Figure 1-35. Chlamydia Prevalence Monitoring, Number Tested and Percent Positive for Males at Juvenile Hall Facilities by Age Group, 1998–2000

	1998			1999			2000		
Age Group	Number Tested	Number Positive	Percent Positive	Number Tested	Number Positive	Percent Positive	Number Tested	Number Positive	Percent Positive
0- 9	11	0	0.0%	5	0	0.0%	8	0	0.0%
10-14	1,747	22	1.3%	2,473	40	1.6%	2,954	63	2.1%
15-16	4,179	168	4.0%	6,002	271	4.5%	7,815	422	5.4%
17-19	3,139	194	6.2%	4,681	335	7.2%	6,613	467	7.1%
20+	22	2	9.1%	40	1	2.5%	53	2	3.8%
Unknown	19	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	9	2	22.2%
Total	**9,117**	**386**	**4.2%**	**13,201**	**647**	**4.9%**	**17,452**	**956**	**5.5%**

Source: California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch

Figure 1-36. Chlamydia Prevalence Monitoring, Number Tested and Percent Positive for Females in Juvenile Hall Facilities by Site and Age Group, 2000

	FEMALES								
	Alameda County Juvenile Justice Health Services			Kern County Juvenile Hall Health Services			San Francisco County Juvenile Justice Health Services		
Age Group	Number Tested	Number Positive	Percent Positive	Number Tested	Number Positive	Percent Positive	Number Tested	Number Positive	Percent Positive
0- 9	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
10-14	116	18	15.5%	16	3	18.8%	116	26	22.4%
15-19	461	53	11.5%	52	5	9.6%	437	69	15.8%
(15-16)	250	25	10.0%	33	3	9.1%	248	42	16.9%
(17-19)	211	28	13.3%	19	2	10.5%	189	27	14.3%
20+	5	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	7	1	14.3%
Unknown	2	0	0.0%	1	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
Total	**584**	**71**	**12.2%**	**69**	**8**	**11.6%**	**560**	**96**	**17.1%**

	FEMALES (continued)								
	Los Angeles County Los Padrinos Juvenile Hall			Los Angeles County Central Juvenile Hall			Los Angeles County San Fernando Juvenile Hall		
Age Group	Number Tested	Number Positive	Percent Positive	Number Tested	Number Positive	Percent Positive	Number Tested	Number Positive	Percent Positive
0- 9	0	0	0.0%	1	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
10-14	405	46	11.4%	226	34	15.0%	192	21	10.9%
15-19	1,249	204	16.3%	780	134	17.2%	500	74	14.8%
(15-16)	796	115	14.4%	498	92	18.5%	313	54	17.3%
(17-19)	453	89	19.6%	282	42	14.9%	187	20	10.7%
20+	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
Unknown	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
Total	**1,654**	**250**	**15.1%**	**1,007**	**168**	**16.7%**	**692**	**95**	**13.7%**

	TOTAL FEMALES - ALL SITES		
Age Group	Number Tested	Number Positive	Percent Positive
0- 9	1	0	0.0%
10-14	1,071	148	13.8%
15-19	3,479	539	15.5%
(15-16)	2,138	331	15.5%
(17-19)	1,341	208	15.5%
20+	12	1	8.3%
Unknown	3	0	0.0%
Total	**4,566**	**688**	**15.1%**

Note: Screening protocols vary by facility.

Source: California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch

Figure 1-37. Chlamydia Prevalence Monitoring, Number Tested and Percent Positive for Males in Juvenile Hall Facilities by Site and Age Group, 2000

	MALES								
	Alameda County Juvenile Justice Health Services			Kern County Juvenile Hall Health Services			San Francisco County Juvenile Justice Health Services		
Age Group	Number Tested	Number Positive	Percent Positive	Number Tested	Number Positive	Percent Positive	Number Tested	Number Positive	Percent Positive
0- 9	1	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	1	0	0.0%
10-14	600	8	1.3%	66	2	3.0%	245	9	3.7%
15-19	2,397	124	5.2%	309	19	6.1%	1,025	46	4.5%
(15-16)	1,274	46	3.6%	165	8	4.8%	565	26	4.6%
(17-19)	1,123	78	6.9%	144	11	7.6%	460	20	4.3%
20+	38	2	5.3%	0	0	0.0%	10	0	0.0%
Unknown	5	1	20.0%	0	0	0.0%	2	0	0.0%
Total	**3,041**	**135**	**4.4%**	**375**	**21**	**5.6%**	**1,283**	**55**	**4.3%**

	MALES (continued)					
	Los Angeles County Los Padrinos Juvenile Hall			Los Angeles County Central Juvenile Hall		
Age Group	Number Tested	Number Positive	Percent Positive	Number Tested	Number Positive	Percent Positive
0- 9	4	0	0.0%	2	0	0.0%
10-14	1,270	25	2.0%	773	19	2.5%
15-19	6,276	433	6.9%	4,421	267	6.0%
(15-16)	3,471	217	6.3%	2,340	125	5.3%
(17-19)	2,805	216	7.7%	2,081	142	6.8%
20+	3	0	0.0%	2	0	0.0%
Unknown	2	1	50.0%	0	0	0.0%
Total	**7,555**	**459**	**6.1%**	**5,198**	**286**	**5.5%**

	TOTAL MALES - ALL SITES		
Age Group	Number Tested	Number Positive	Percent Positive
0- 9	8	0	0.0%
10-14	2,954	63	2.1%
15-19	14,428	889	6.2%
(15-16)	7,815	422	5.4%
(17-19)	6,613	467	7.1%
20+	53	2	3.8%
Unknown	9	2	22.2%
Total	**17,452**	**956**	**5.5%**

Note: Screening protocols vary by facility.

Source: California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch

Figure 1-38. Chlamydia Prevalence Monitoring, Percent Positive for Juvenile Hall Facilities* by Gender, Race/Ethnicity and Age Group, California, 2000

Race & Age Group	Total			Female			Male		
	# Tested	# Positive	Percent Positive	# Tested	# Positive	Percent Positive	# Tested	# Positive	Percent Positive
Total	**22,018**	**1,644**	**7.5%**	**4,566**	**688**	**15.1%**	**17,452**	**956**	**5.5%**
Ages 0 - 9	9	0	0.0%	1	0	0.0%	8	0	0.0%
10 - 14	4,025	211	5.2%	1,071	148	13.8%	2,954	63	2.1%
15 - 16	9,953	753	7.6%	2,138	331	15.5%	7,815	422	5.4%
17 - 19	7,954	675	8.5%	1,341	208	15.5%	6,613	467	7.1%
20+	65	3	4.6%	12	1	8.3%	53	2	3.8%
Not Specified	12	2	16.7%	3	0	0.0%	9	2	22.2%
American Indian/Alaska Native	**52**	**2**	**3.8%**	**12**	**1**	**8.3%**	**40**	**1**	**2.5%**
Ages 0 - 9	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
10 - 14	13	0	0.0%	3	0	0.0%	10	0	0.0%
15 - 16	18	2	11.1%	6	1	16.7%	12	1	8.3%
17 - 19	20	0	0.0%	2	0	0.0%	18	0	0.0%
20+	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
Not Specified	1	0	0.0%	1	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	**830**	**32**	**3.9%**	**155**	**19**	**12.3%**	**675**	**13**	**1.9%**
Ages 0 - 9	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
10 - 14	132	5	3.8%	23	4	17.4%	109	1	0.9%
15 - 16	367	10	2.7%	67	5	7.5%	300	5	1.7%
17 - 19	325	16	4.9%	62	9	14.5%	263	7	2.7%
20+	6	1	16.7%	3	1	33.3%	3	0	0.0%
Not Specified	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
Black	**7,823**	**760**	**9.7%**	**1,802**	**309**	**17.1%**	**6,021**	**451**	**7.5%**
Ages 0 - 9	5	0	0.0%	1	0	0.0%	4	0	0.0%
10 - 14	1,659	96	5.8%	434	66	15.2%	1,225	30	2.4%
15 - 16	3,431	357	10.4%	790	149	18.9%	2,641	208	7.9%
17 - 19	2,688	304	11.3%	571	94	16.5%	2,117	210	9.9%
20+	32	1	3.1%	5	0	0.0%	27	1	3.7%
Not Specified	8	2	25.0%	1	0	0.0%	7	2	28.6%
Hispanic	**10,224**	**641**	**6.3%**	**1,704**	**234**	**13.7%**	**8,520**	**407**	**4.8%**
Ages 0 - 9	4	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	4	0	0.0%
10 - 14	1,656	83	5.0%	411	58	14.1%	1,245	25	2.0%
15 - 16	4,723	291	6.2%	828	107	12.9%	3,895	184	4.7%
17 - 19	3,824	266	7.0%	462	69	14.9%	3,362	197	5.9%
20+	15	1	6.7%	3	0	0.0%	12	1	8.3%
Not Specified	2	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	2	0	0.0%
White	**1,885**	**114**	**6.0%**	**560**	**75**	**13.4%**	**1,325**	**39**	**2.9%**
Ages 0 - 9	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
10 - 14	344	13	3.8%	121	12	9.9%	223	1	0.4%
15 - 16	875	51	5.8%	284	40	14.1%	591	11	1.9%
17 - 19	659	50	7.6%	154	23	14.9%	505	27	5.3%
20+	7	0	0.0%	1	0	0.0%	6	0	0.0%
Not Specified	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
Other/Unknown	**1,204**	**95**	**7.9%**	**333**	**50**	**15.0%**	**871**	**45**	**5.2%**
Ages 0 - 9	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
10 - 14	221	14	6.3%	79	8	10.1%	142	6	4.2%
15 - 16	539	42	7.8%	163	29	17.8%	376	13	3.5%
17 - 19	438	39	8.9%	90	13	14.4%	348	26	7.5%
20+	5	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	5	0	0.0%
Not Specified	1	0	0.0%	1	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%

* Includes data for 6 facilities.

Source: California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch

GONORRHEA

GONORRHEA IN CALIFORNIA

Surveillance for gonorrhea in California comprises case-based surveillance and prevalence monitoring in sentinel sites located in various clinic settings (e.g., family planning, STD, managed care) and non-clinical settings (e.g., juvenile halls, mobile clinics). While case-based reporting enables monitoring of incident gonorrhea infections, it is dependent on screening of at-risk populations, which may vary significantly by geography and health care setting. Many gonorrhea infections in females are asymptomatic and detectable only through screening. If untreated, gonococcal infections are associated with adverse reproductive health consequences in both females and males. In addition, infections in pregnant females can lead to serious perinatal complications. Prevalence monitoring in sentinel sites is a strategy complementary to case-based surveillance; it enables monitoring of gonorrhea prevalence in specific health care settings with defined prevention and control strategies to evaluate the impact of prevention efforts. Monitoring for antimicrobial resistance is conducted in California as part of the Gonococcal Isolates Surveillance Project (GISP).

Case-Based Gonorrhea Surveillance — Overview

Data Sources: Gonorrhea case reports are submitted to CDHS from local health jurisdictions in the form of CMRs. Submission of CMRs may be accomplished electronically in two ways. Most health jurisdictions either use the AVSS communicable disease module, or enter case data into a non-AVSS database using regional office computers or STD surveillance unit staff support in Sacramento. A small number of health jurisdictions report case data through paper-based transactions, either as individual CMRs or aggregate data tables.

Gonorrhea is currently the second most common reportable communicable disease in California. In 2000, California received a total of 21,628 reports of gonorrhea cases, for an incidence of 62.7 per 100,000 population.

Because of incomplete screening of at-risk populations, under-reporting of infections by medical and laboratory providers, and presumptively treated infections that are not laboratory confirmed, the case-based incidence underestimates the true incidence.

Case-Based Gonorrhea Surveillance — California versus U.S.

California gonorrhea morbidity accounted for 6.0 percent of all gonorrhea cases reported in the U.S. Incidence rates for gonorrhea declined significantly between 1991 and 1999 in both California and the U.S. (Figures 2-1, 2-2). However, California rates increased between 1999 and 2000. Nevertheless, rates in California remain well below those reported nationally (62.7 versus 131.6 per 100,000 population, respectively). Since 1993, California rates have been below the goal set by Healthy People 2000 of

fewer than 100 cases per 100,000 population,[7] but still above the Healthy People 2010 objective of 19 cases per 100,000.[8]

Nationally, California is included in the area with the second highest incidence ranking (50 to 99 cases per 100,000) (Figure 2-3). Areas of the U.S. with the highest incidence of gonorrhea include the Southern states, parts of the Northeast, and eastern parts of the Midwest.

Case-Based Gonorrhea Surveillance — Geographic Distribution

Within California, 49 percent (30/61) of health jurisdictions had a gonorrhea incidence above the Healthy People 2010 goal of fewer than 19 cases per 100,000 population.[8] Rates in five of these health jurisdictions were still above the Healthy People 2000 goal of fewer than 100 cases per 100,000 population:[7] San Francisco (274.3), Alameda (131.4), Long Beach (122.3), Berkeley (105.4), and Sacramento (105.3) (Figures 2-4, 2-6). Health jurisdictions with no gonorrhea cases reported in 2000 included Alpine, Inyo, and Trinity. Differences in gonorrhea rates among local health jurisdictions may reflect true differences in the infection rates, differential access to medical care, screening practices, and reporting by providers.

When case incidence is calculated for females in the 15- to 24-year age group, jurisdictions with the highest incidence include Alameda (832.7), San Francisco (614.4), Fresno (557.0), Sacramento (552.3), Long Beach (513.8), San Joaquin (491.4), and Kern (448.7) (Figure 2-14).

Case-Based Gonorrhea Surveillance — Gender

From 1991 to 1999, gonorrhea incidence declined substantially among both males and females, for all age groups and all racial/ethnic groups (Figure 2-7). In 2000, rates of gonorrhea increased among males and females, and among all racial/ethnic groups, with the exception of American Indian/Alaskan Natives (Figure 2-12). Among males the incidence of gonorrhea was 68.4, and among females the incidence was 55.8 per 100,000 (Figures 2-7, 2-8). The gender disparity decreased substantially between 1991 and 1996, and then increased between 1999 and 2000. Currently, gonorrhea cases among females represent 44.5 percent of total cases in California.

Case-Based Gonorrhea Surveillance — Age

In 2000, gonorrhea incidence was highest among females in the 15- to 19-year age group (285.6 cases per 100,000), followed by that in the 20- to 24-year age group (272.5) (Figures 2-8, 2-9, 2-11). Cases among females in the 15- to 24-year age group made up 64.4 percent of total female cases. The peak age group among males was 20 to 24 years (225.0).

[7] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *Healthy people 2000: Midcourse Review and 1995 Revisions*. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1995.
[8] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *Healthy People 2010*, Volume II (2nd edition). Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2000.

Case-Based Gonorrhea Surveillance — Race/Ethnicity

Consistent with a pattern seen since 1991, the 2000 data indicate that the gonorrhea incidence among African Americans was more than 15 times higher than that among non-Hispanic whites. Among Hispanics, gonorrhea incidence was nearly double that of non-Hispanic whites. In 2000, African Americans had gonorrhea rates that were substantially higher (292.5 per 100,000) than rates for Hispanics (30.4), American Indians/Alaska Natives (22.4), non-Hispanic whites (18.7), and Asian/Pacific Islanders (10.2) (Figures 2-10, 2-12).

The substantial amount of missing race/ethnicity data from the CMR limits the interpretation of race/ethnicity data from surveillance data. The majority of case reports originate from laboratories, a group which does not routinely collect data on race/ethnicity. Further, managed care organizations and other health care service providers do not routinely collect or record race/ethnicity of patients. The observed racial/ethnic disparities may reflect true differences in the infection rates, differential access to health care, and/or reporting practices of different types of providers that serve different populations.

Gonorrhea Prevalence Monitoring

Gonorrhea prevalence monitoring is based on the transmission of gonorrhea testing data from a variety of health care settings that perform gonorrhea screening. The STD Control Branch is currently reviewing the composition of health care settings that contribute to this system of surveillance to evaluate several issues, including representativeness with respect to demographic characteristics, special high-risk populations, type of health care setting, and concordance with trends seen in the case-based surveillance system. This assessment of the prevalence monitoring sites is being done on a local health jurisdiction basis, as well as a regional and urban/rural basis. The assessment will ultimately impact the recruitment of future sentinel sites in areas that may be currently under-represented.

Test positivity was calculated by dividing the total number of tests that were positive for gonorrhea (numerator) by the total number of tests performed (denominator) and was expressed as a percentage. Crude positivity may include those who were tested more than once during the year. Test positivity is considered an estimate of true prevalence.[9]

Gonorrhea Prevalence Monitoring — Family Planning Clinics

Data source: The CDC began funding prevalence monitoring projects in Region IX (California, Nevada, Arizona, Hawaii, and the six U.S. Pacific Trust Territories) in 1995.[10] The gonorrhea prevalence data for California comes from three project areas: San Francisco, Los Angeles, and the California Project Area, which includes the

[9] Dicker LW, Mosure DJ, Levine WC. Chlamydia positivity versus prevalence: what's the difference? Sex Transm Dis 1998;25:251-3.

[10] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance, 2000*. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, September 2001.

remaining health jurisdictions in California. The STD Control Branch collects gonorrhea data from 30 family planning clinics.

Based on 2000 data from family planning clinics, the overall gonorrhea positivity among females seeking family planning services was 0.9 percent (Figure 2-20). The gonorrhea positivity was highest among younger females: 1.7 percent among females younger than 20 years, compared to 0.7 percent among females 20 years and older.

In family planning settings, the proportion of gonorrhea cases that were co-infected with chlamydia was 35.2 percent (Figure 2-17). According to the CDC, routine dual therapy without testing for chlamydia can be cost-effective for populations in which chlamydial infection accompanies 20 to 40 percent of gonococcal infection.[11] The high rate of co-infection in family planning settings clearly indicates the need to continue to co-treat cases of gonorrhea to cover chlamydial infection.

Gonorrhea Prevalence Monitoring — STD Clinics

Data sources: The CDC Region IX prevalence monitoring project, which provides funding for prevalence monitoring in family planning clinics, also provides support for projects in STD clinics. The STD Control Branch collects gonorrhea data from health jurisdictions with publicly funded STD clinics.

Based on 2000 data from 14 STD clinics, the overall gonorrhea positivity among females seeking care at STD clinics was 3.1 percent (Figure 2-23). Positivity was highest among younger females: 5.9 percent among females younger than 20 years, compared to 2.5 percent among females 20 years and older. In 2000, the overall gonorrhea positivity among males attending STD clinics was 7.2 percent (Figure 2-24). Gonorrhea positivity for both females and males seeking care at STD clinics is high, relative to that for other health care settings, because these patients are more likely to have genitourinary symptoms and/or high-risk behaviors.

In STD clinic settings, the proportion of gonorrhea cases that were co-infected with chlamydia was 31.0 percent among female cases and 16.3 percent among male cases (Figures 2-17, 2-18). This high rate of co-infection reinforces the need to co-treat cases of gonorrhea for chlamydial infection in this setting.

Gonorrhea Prevalence Monitoring — Managed Care

Data source: Since 1999, KPNC has participated in electronic transmissions of data to CDHS as part of the Public Health Improvement Project. Through a data transmission protocol that removes patient identity, KPNC provided the gonorrhea testing data for 2000.

[11] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 1998 Guidelines for Treatment of Sexually Transmitted Diseases. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, Recommendations and Reports, January 23, 1998; Volume 47, Number RR-1.

Based on KPNC data from 33 facilities, the overall gonorrhea positivity among females was 0.4 percent. Among females aged 15–19 years, the gonorrhea positivity was 0.8 percent (Figures 2-25, 2-26). Although the positivity among females under 15 years of age was higher, this group is not regularly screened and may represent a more selectively tested or symptomatic population.

The overall gonorrhea positivity among males was 5.5 percent. Since there are no established screening guidelines for asymptomatic males in this setting, testing in males constituted only nine percent of gonorrhea testing volume. This rate of positivity may be more representative of the infection rate among symptomatic males.

Gonorrhea Prevalence Monitoring — Juvenile Hall Facilities

Data source: In 2000, gonorrhea positivity data was reported for juvenile halls from Alameda, San Francisco, and Los Angeles Counties, where screening was conducted at booking.

In 2000, the gonorrhea positivity among females in juvenile hall facilities was 3.9 percent (Figure 2-28). Among males in juvenile hall facilities the gonorrhea positivity was 1.2 percent (Figure 2-29). The age range of this population is extremely small and no significant differences were seen; however, there was a non-significant increase in rates with increasing age for males.

In juvenile hall settings, the proportion of gonorrhea cases that were co-infected with chlamydia was 52.5 percent among female cases and 45.0 percent among male cases (Figures 2-17, 2-18). The rate of co-infection in this setting supports the continued co-treatment of gonorrhea cases for chlamydial infection.

Gonorrhea Prevalence Monitoring — Community Outreach

Data source: The CHOP has targeted neighborhoods within selected high STD morbidity health jurisdictions (Alameda, Long Beach, Sacramento, San Joaquin, and Stanislaus) for STD screening through the use of mobile clinics since 1991. These projects target a variety of populations, thus the data are highly variable and difficult to interpret with respect to the general population prevalence.

Overall, the gonorrhea positivity for 2000 was 1.1 percent. Although the number of cases was relatively small, positivity rates were higher among females (1.8%) than among males (0.5%) (Figures 2-15, 2-16).

Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP)

Data source: California data from the national Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) are presented as an indicator of antimicrobial resistance in a sample of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* isolates. Every month, sentinel site STD clinics in Long Beach, Orange, San Diego, and San Francisco health jurisdictions are asked to submit the first 25 gonococcal isolates from male urethral specimens. Because of decreasing rates of

culture testing for gonorrhea, there may be fewer than 25 isolates per month in a given site. Thus, fewer specimens are actually submitted for antimicrobial resistance testing.

Although specimens are tested for resistance to penicillin and tetracycline, only clinically relevant data are presented here. Currently, recommended antibiotic treatment for gonorrhea includes cefixime, ceftriaxone, ciprofloxacin, and ofloxacin. Alternatives include spectinomycin, ceftizoxime, cefotaxime, cefotetan, cefoxitin with probenecid, enoxacin, lomefloxacin, and norfloxacin.

Of the 722 specimens analyzed in 2000, 8 (1.1%) were resistant to ciprofloxacin (minimum inhibitory concentration, MIC $\geq$ 1.0 μg/ml), and 30 (4.2%) had decreased susceptibility to ciprofloxacin (MIC 0.125 – 0.50 μg/ml) (Figures 2-32, 2-33). No specimens exhibited decreased susceptibility or resistance to cefixime or ceftriaxone (Figure 2-32).

Since 1996, the percent of ciprofloxacin resistance has increased from 0.0 percent to 1.1 percent (Figure 2-31). In 2000, 7 of 428 (1.6%) isolates submitted by the three Southern California sites were ciprofloxacin-resistant; 6 of 107 (5.6%) isolates submitted by Orange County were ciprofloxacin-resistant (Figure 2-32).

According to the CDC, as long as the quinolone-resistant *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* strains constitute less than one percent of all strains isolated at each of the sentinel sites, the fluoroquinolone regimens can be used with confidence.[12] The increased resistance in Southern California health jurisdictions participating in GISP may impact the future treatment recommendations in this region.

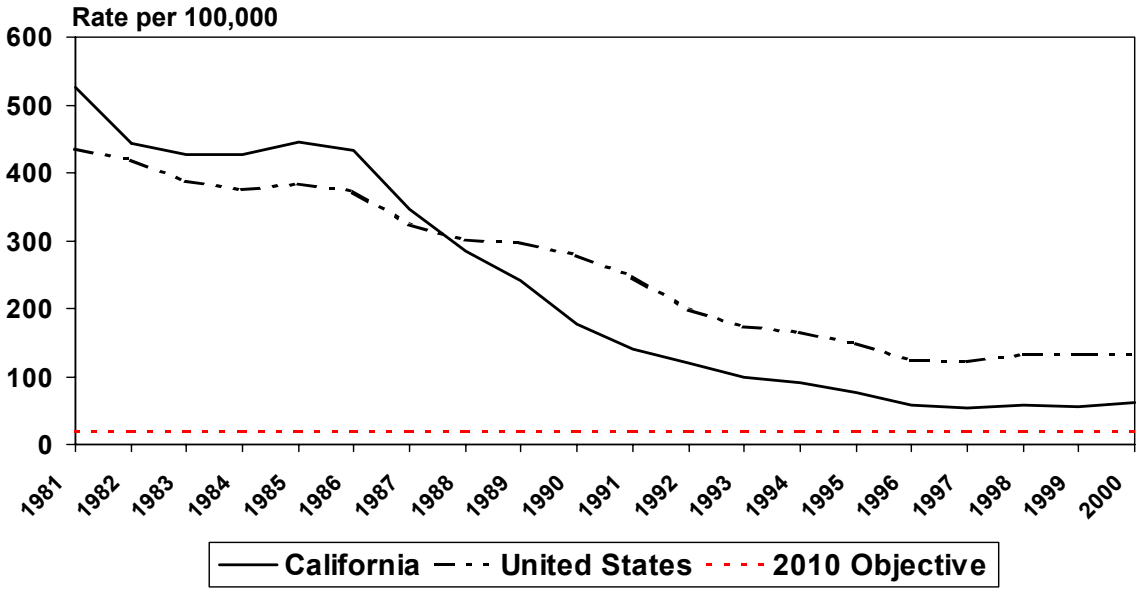
Because high levels of fluoroquinolone resistance have been documented among travelers to Asian countries and among Hawaiian residents, ciprofloxacin treatment should be avoided in these patients. Obtaining a thorough travel history is critical in antibiotic selection. Furthermore, culture and susceptibility testing should be performed on any patient who has an apparent treatment failure after recommended therapy.

Isolates obtained from men who have sex with men (MSM) constituted an increasing proportion of total isolates from 1996 through 2000 in each of the four sentinel sites (Figure 2-30). This observation may indicate a continued high burden of disease in this community or may reflect differential patterns of medical care-seeking at the participating GISP sites.

[12] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 1998 Guidelines for Treatment of Sexually Transmitted Diseases. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, Recommendations and Reports, January 23, 1998; Volume 47, Number RR-1.

CASE-BASED DATA

Figure 2-1. Gonorrhea, California *vs.* United States Rates, 1981–2000



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance, 2000*. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, September 2001, Table 1

California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch

Figure 2-2. Gonorrhea, Cases and Rates, California vs. United States, 1991–2000

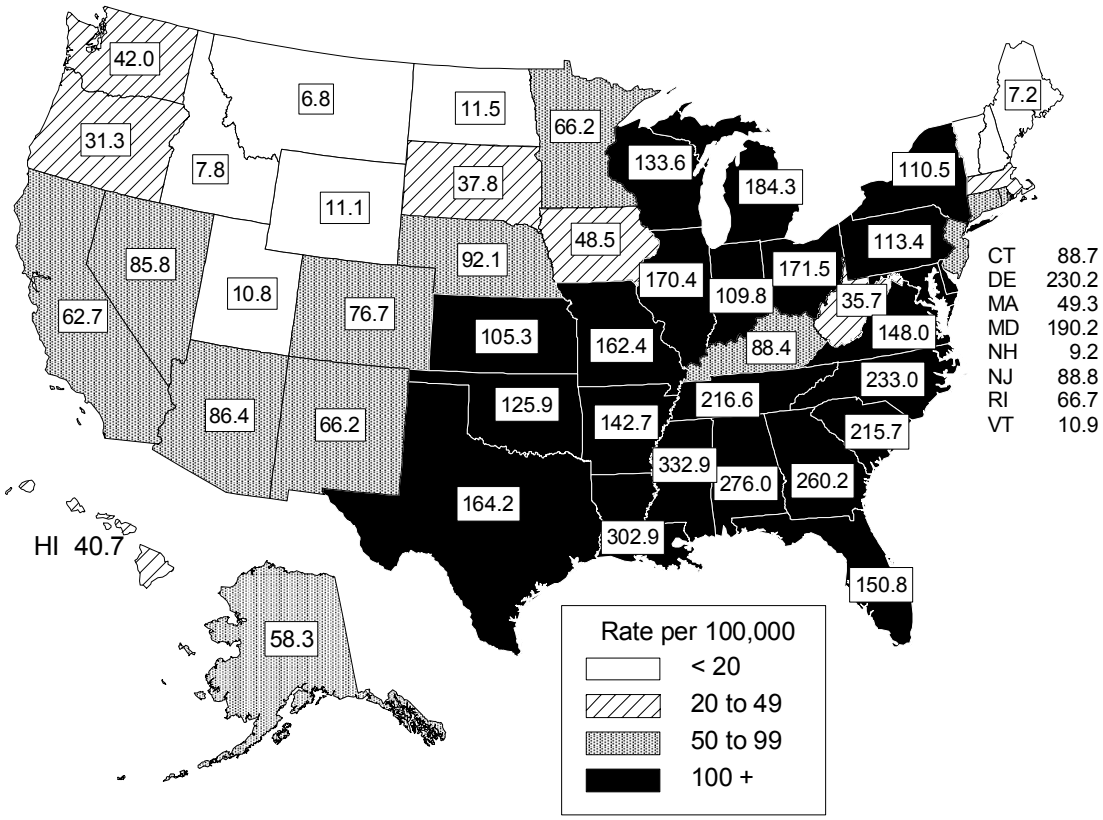
YEAR	Number of Cases		Case Rates	
	U.S.	California	U.S.	California
1991	621,918	44,104	246.7	141.2
1992	502,785	38,182	197.1	120.4
1993	444,578	31,443	172.5	98.3
1994	419,577	29,241	165.7	90.9
1995	392,651	24,369	149.4	75.5
1996	326,809	18,570	123.2	57.1
1997	326,564	18,002	122.0	54.6
1998	355,728	19,555	131.6	58.6
1999	359,931	18,656	132.0	55.0
2000	358,995	21,628	131.6	62.7

Note: Rates are per 100,000 population.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance, 2000*. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, September 2001, Table 1

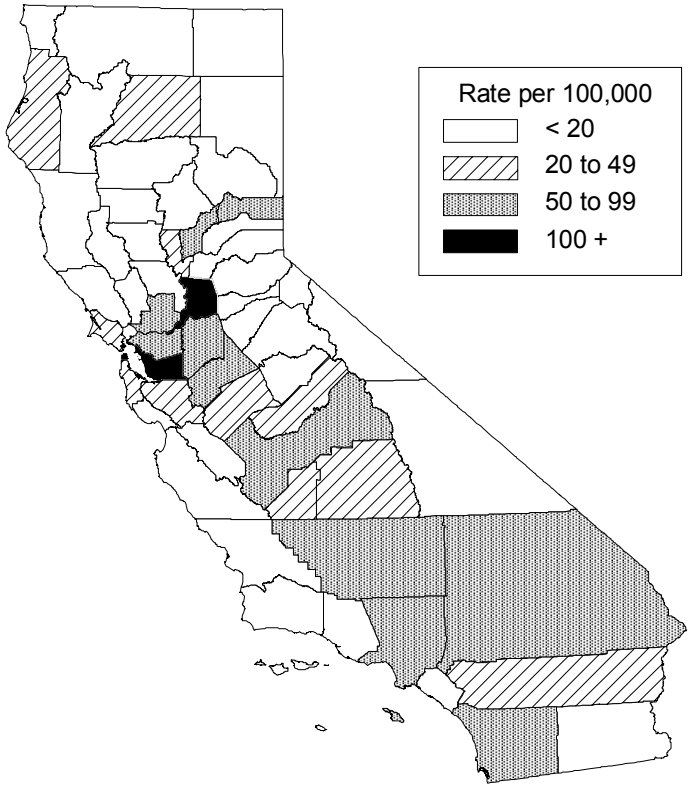
California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch

Figure 2-3. Gonorrhea, United States, Rates by State, 2000



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance, 2000*. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, September 2001, Table 13

Figure 2-4. Gonorrhea, California, Rates by County, 2000



Source: California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch

Figure 2-5. Gonorrhea, Cases & Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Gender, California vs. United States, 1996–2000

RACE/ETHNICITY AND GENDER	NUMBER OF CASES									
	1996		1997		1998		1999		2000	
	U.S.	CA	U.S.	CA	U.S.	CA	U.S.	CA	U.S.	CA
Total	**296,411**	**18,570**	**296,242**	**18,002**	**347,903**	**19,555**	**359,707**	**18,656**	**358,440**	**21,628**
Male	149,826	9,610	149,551	9,474	171,578	10,174	179,915	9,610	179,484	11,896
Female	146,585	8,847	146,691	8,458	176,325	9,316	179,792	8,889	178,956	9,629
American Indian/Alaska Native	1,984	41	1,841	35	2,321	44	2,226	47	2,317	46
Male	682	16	585	18	694	16	660	20	792	20
Female	1,301	25	1,256	17	1,627	28	1,565	27	1,525	26
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,351	234	1,521	215	1,891	284	2,130	296	3,053	407
Male	539	103	663	120	698	148	925	159	1,607	213
Female	812	131	858	95	1,193	134	1,205	135	1,445	192
Black	232,736	6,513	231,189	5,864	271,754	5,799	280,700	6,012	273,670	6,838
Male	125,228	3,513	124,085	3,151	141,623	3,052	148,433	3,016	144,049	3,526
Female	107,508	3,000	107,104	2,713	130,130	2,740	132,267	2,980	129,621	3,302
Hispanic	15,857	3,007	16,739	2,572	20,380	2,843	21,920	2,790	24,489	3,253
Male	7,637	1,682	8,218	1,441	10,215	1,493	10,602	1,404	12,018	1,720
Female	8,220	1,325	8,521	1,131	10,165	1,348	11,318	1,382	12,470	1,528
White	44,482	2,744	44,952	2,559	51,557	2,874	52,732	2,487	54,912	3,262
Male	15,739	1,689	16,000	1,647	18,347	1,798	19,295	1,624	21,017	2,259
Female	28,743	1,055	28,952	912	33,210	1,073	33,437	861	33,894	996

RACE/ETHNICITY AND GENDER	RATE PER 100,000									
	1996		1997		1998		1999		2000	
	U.S.	CA	U.S.	CA	U.S.	CA	U.S.	CA	U.S.	CA
Total	**124.0**	**57.1**	**123.3**	**54.6**	**133.3**	**58.6**	**131.9**	**55.0**	**131.4**	**62.7**
Male	127.9	59.2	127.0	57.3	134.6	60.5	135.0	56.2	134.7	68.4
Female	120.2	54.8	119.8	51.5	132.1	55.8	129.0	52.4	128.4	55.8
American Indian/Alaska Native	105.3	21.2	97.2	17.9	117.7	22.0	109.9	23.2	114.4	22.4
Male	73.6	16.9	62.8	18.8	71.5	16.3	66.3	20.1	79.5	19.8
Female	135.9	25.3	130.5	17.0	162.3	27.5	152.0	26.1	148.1	24.8
Asian/Pacific Islander	17.2	6.8	18.7	6.0	20.0	7.6	20.9	7.7	30.0	10.2
Male	14.2	6.1	17.0	6.8	15.4	8.1	18.9	8.4	32.9	10.8
Female	19.9	7.5	20.4	5.2	24.3	7.1	22.7	6.9	27.3	9.5
Black	824.4	286.2	808.8	253.3	859.0	251.1	848.2	259.0	827.0	292.5
Male	935.2	313.2	915.0	275.8	945.8	267.7	947.0	263.0	919.0	304.4
Female	724.4	260.0	712.9	231.4	780.9	234.4	759.4	253.8	744.2	279.9
Hispanic	63.8	32.2	65.1	26.7	69.9	28.4	69.9	26.9	78.1	30.4
Male	59.5	34.8	61.8	28.9	69.5	28.8	67.3	26.2	76.3	31.1
Female	68.4	29.4	68.5	24.3	70.3	27.9	72.7	27.7	80.1	29.7
White	25.2	16.0	25.6	14.9	27.3	16.7	26.9	14.3	28.0	18.7
Male	18.3	19.9	18.6	19.3	19.9	21.0	20.1	18.9	21.9	26.2
Female	31.9	12.2	32.2	10.5	34.4	12.3	33.4	9.8	33.9	11.3

Note: California totals include those cases with race/ethnicity or gender not specified. The California race/ethnicity rates are underestimates of the true rates, due to missing race/ethnicity data in 32.5% to 39.4% of cases in the given years. U.S. numbers should be used only for race/ethnicity comparisons, not for overall totals or gender totals. This is because states that did not report race/ethnicity for most cases were excluded from the U.S. table.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance, 2000.* Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, September 2001, Tables 20A and 20B

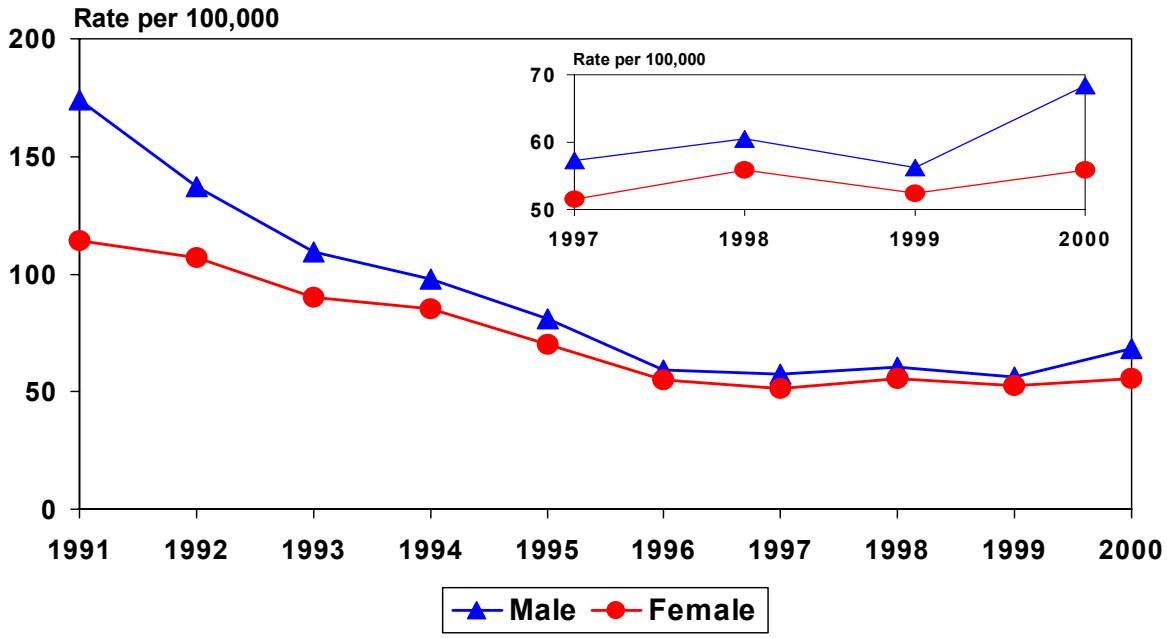
Figure 2-6. Gonorrhea, Cases and Rates by Health Jurisdiction, California, 1996–2000

HEALTH JURISDICTION	1996		1997		1998		1999		2000	
	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
CALIFORNIA	**18,570**	**57.1**	**18,002**	**54.6**	**19,555**	**58.6**	**18,656**	**55.0**	**21,628**	**62.7**
Alameda	1,714	135.4	1,559	120.4	1,734	131.6	1,698	126.8	1,791	131.4
Alpine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amador	2	5.9	1	2.9	1	2.9	4	11.4	2	5.6
Berkeley	108	105.5	130	125.3	78	74.8	116	111.1	110	105.4
Butte	28	14.0	23	11.4	23	11.4	27	13.2	34	16.6
Calaveras	2	5.1	2	5.0	-	-	1	2.4	4	9.8
Colusa	1	5.4	-	-	1	5.3	1	5.3	3	15.7
Contra Costa	426	47.7	557	61.0	617	66.3	587	61.9	573	59.5
Del Norte	3	10.7	-	-	2	7.1	4	14.4	1	3.5
El Dorado	16	10.8	14	9.3	10	6.5	10	6.4	8	5.1
Fresno	496	63.4	426	53.9	533	67.0	631	78.5	712	87.2
Glenn	4	14.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7.4
Humboldt	78	61.4	69	53.9	129	101.7	97	76.3	35	27.4
Imperial	28	19.8	37	26.0	41	28.8	22	15.3	23	15.4
Inyo	3	16.1	-	-	1	5.4	1	5.5	-	-
Kern	340	53.4	283	43.8	406	62.3	507	76.3	569	83.9
Kings	52	43.8	46	38.2	54	42.9	49	37.8	58	43.1
Lake	15	26.2	2	3.5	9	15.6	5	8.6	2	3.4
Lassen	4	12.2	2	5.8	6	17.7	1	2.9	2	5.6
Long Beach	585	130.5	523	115.8	541	118.7	538	116.1	576	122.3
Los Angeles	5,782	66.3	5,823	66.3	5,986	67.7	6,046	67.4	7,306	80.2
Madera	57	49.3	28	23.4	47	38.8	31	25.0	28	21.9
Marin	62	25.8	49	20.1	40	16.3	41	16.6	55	22.0
Mariposa	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5.8	1	5.8
Mendocino	3	3.5	5	5.8	6	6.9	5	5.8	9	10.3
Merced	75	37.1	51	24.7	84	40.3	41	19.4	55	25.7
Modoc	-	-	2	19.7	-	-	1	10.5	1	10.5
Mono	1	8.4	-	-	-	-	2	15.7	1	7.6
Monterey	77	20.9	109	28.2	113	28.7	78	19.4	75	18.4
Napa	8	6.7	12	9.9	16	13.1	13	10.5	13	10.3
Nevada	6	6.7	3	3.3	-	-	2	2.2	5	5.4
Orange	435	16.2	461	16.8	521	18.7	572	20.1	568	19.6
Pasadena	92	68.9	53	39.5	55	40.9	41	30.3	51	37.4
Placer	24	10.9	16	7.0	17	7.2	12	4.9	22	8.7
Plumas	2	9.5	-	-	3	14.3	-	-	1	4.8
Riverside	403	28.2	425	29.1	444	29.8	319	20.7	438	27.8
Sacramento	1,393	121.2	1,371	117.8	1,538	129.2	1,231	100.9	1,308	105.3
San Benito	4	8.5	7	14.2	7	13.7	7	13.2	5	9.2
San Bernardino	830	51.0	925	55.9	895	53.3	740	43.2	1,075	61.7
San Diego	1,815	68.1	1,505	55.3	1,587	57.4	1,560	55.4	1,798	62.9
San Francisco	1,456	192.6	1,535	201.8	1,849	240.5	1,606	206.9	2,160	274.3
San Joaquin	474	88.2	355	65.1	453	82.0	485	86.1	468	81.6
San Luis Obispo	44	18.6	37	15.4	31	12.7	31	12.6	26	10.4
San Mateo	149	21.6	138	19.7	174	24.7	200	28.2	219	30.5
Santa Barbara	58	14.8	60	15.1	52	13.1	41	10.2	52	12.8
Santa Clara	481	29.7	471	28.6	453	27.1	418	24.8	446	26.1
Santa Cruz	36	14.6	41	16.4	45	17.8	24	9.4	42	16.2
Shasta	18	11.1	34	20.9	36	22.0	54	33.0	57	34.5
Sierra	-	-	1	27.5	-	-	-	-	2	55.6
Siskiyou	3	6.7	6	13.2	6	13.3	7	15.6	6	13.4
Solano	251	67.2	271	71.5	326	84.7	319	81.1	249	62.2
Sonoma	47	10.8	46	10.4	34	7.5	31	6.8	63	13.6
Stanislaus	246	57.7	203	46.8	234	53.4	135	30.2	234	51.5
Sutter	10	13.1	7	9.0	17	21.8	25	31.6	33	41.1
Tehama	3	5.4	9	16.1	7	12.5	8	14.2	5	8.8
Trinity	-	-	-	-	3	22.5	-	-	-	-
Tulare	182	50.5	147	40.3	142	38.7	76	20.5	85	22.7
Tuolumne	3	5.6	1	1.9	12	22.0	5	9.2	2	3.6
Ventura	67	9.3	94	12.8	101	13.7	100	13.3	95	12.4
Yolo	59	37.0	19	11.7	21	12.8	27	16.1	33	19.3
Yuba	9	14.4	8	12.7	14	22.7	22	36.0	31	51.0

Note: Rates are per 100,000 population.

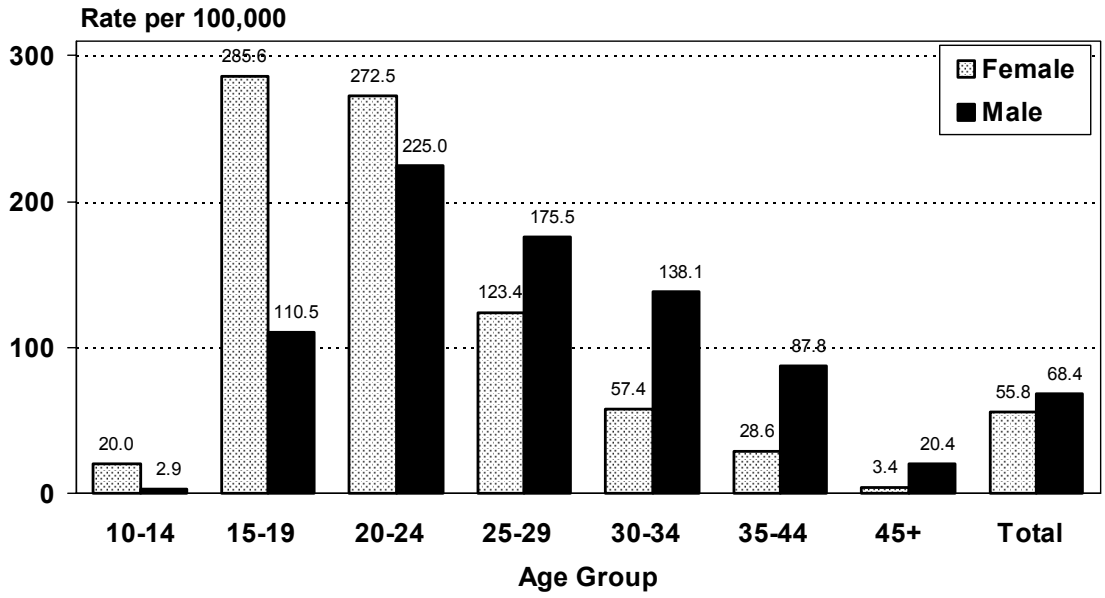
Source: California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch

Figure 2-7. Gonorrhea, Rates by Gender, California, 1991–2000



Source: California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch

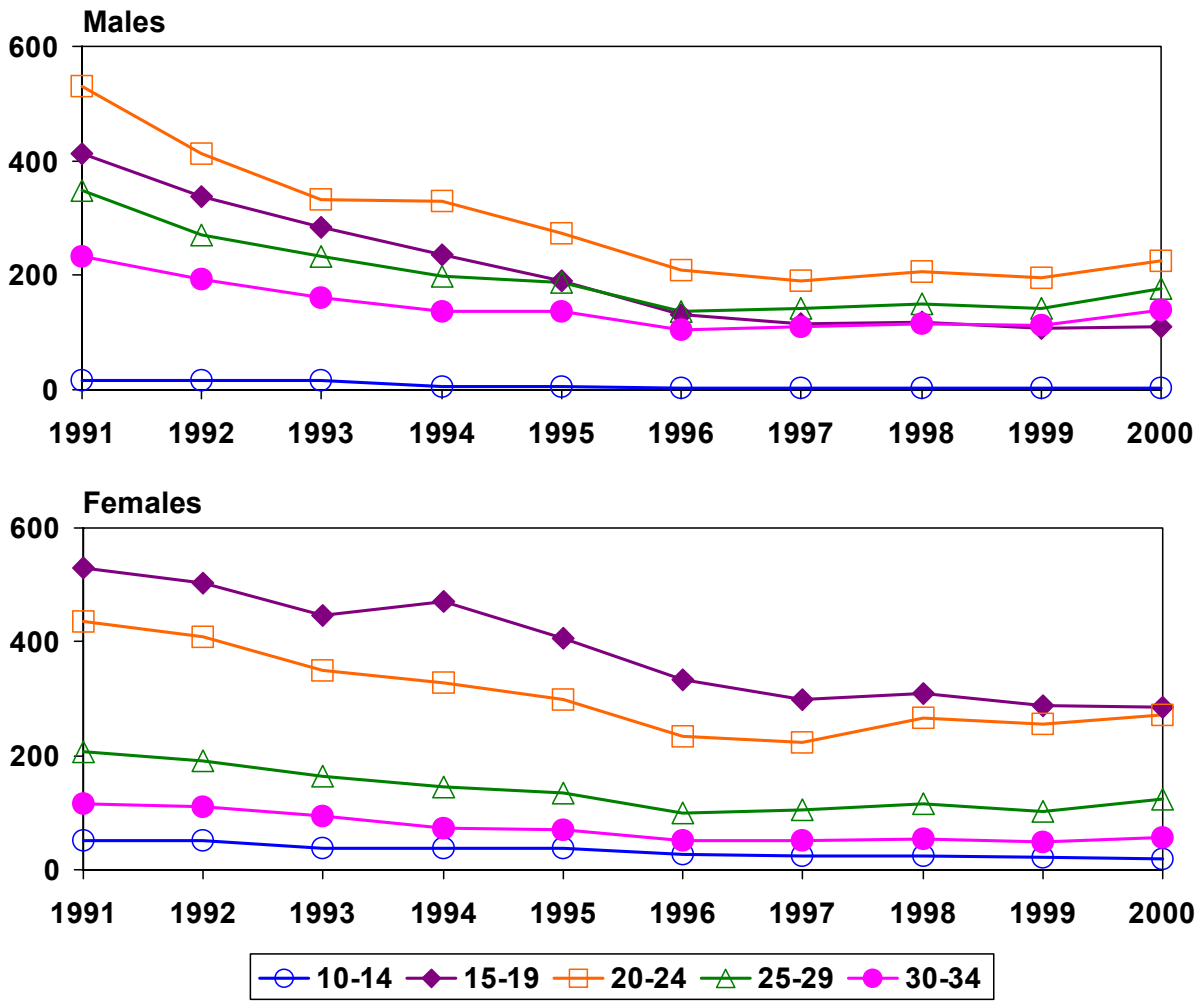
Figure 2-8. Gonorrhea, Rates by Gender and Age Group, California, 2000



Note: Gender "Not Specified" accounted for less than 0.4% of all cases.

Source: California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch

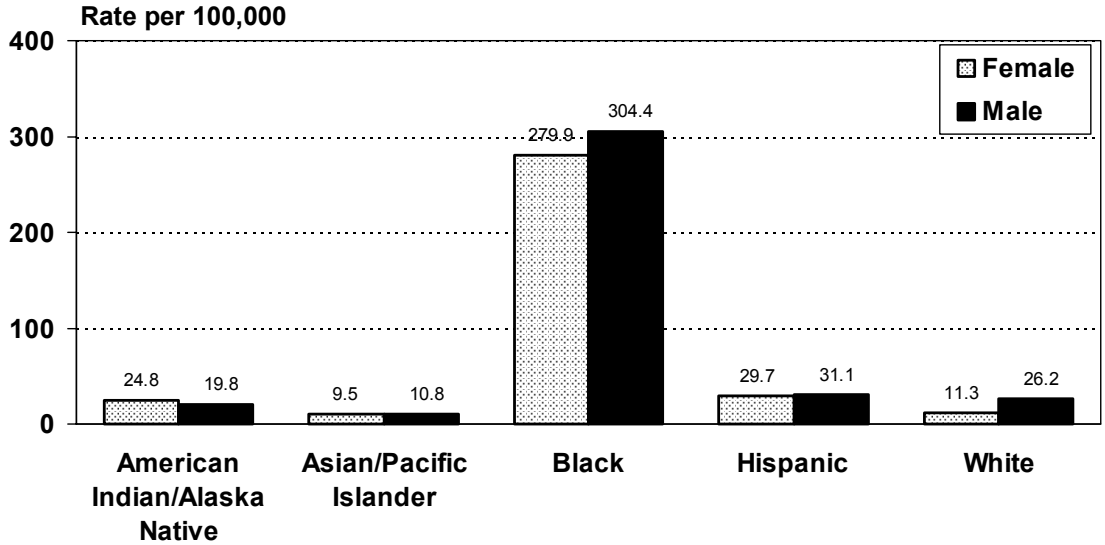
Figure 2-9. Gonorrhea, Rates by Age Group, California, 1991–2000



Note: Rates are per 100,000 population. Age "Not Specified" ranged from 1.0% ot 7.5% of cases for males and 0.8% to 9.0% of cases for females in any given year.

Source: California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch

Figure 2-10. Gonorrhea, Rates by Gender and Race/Ethnicity, California, 2000



Note: Race/ethnicity "Not Specified" accounted for 35.0% of male cases and 37.2% of female cases.

Source: California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch

Figure 2-11. Gonorrhea, Cases and Rates by Age Group and Gender, California, 1991–2000

AGE GROUP & GENDER	NUMBER OF CASES									
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
California	**44,104**	**38,182**	**31,443**	**29,241**	**24,369**	**18,570**	**18,002**	**19,555**	**18,656**	**21,628**
Male	26,601	21,397	17,244	15,583	12,986	9,610	9,474	10,174	9,610	11,896
Female	17,417	16,636	14,141	13,469	11,240	8,847	8,458	9,316	8,889	9,629
0-9	96	82	73	44	65	65	53	41	32	32
Male	32	29	28	12	21	31	15	19	4	8
Female	64	53	45	32	44	34	38	22	28	24
10-14	680	711	583	466	460	342	308	307	274	293
Male	176	175	189	56	51	38	32	32	24	39
Female	504	534	393	410	408	303	275	275	248	252
15-19	9,502	8,414	7,224	6,995	6,037	4,839	4,455	4,747	4,572	4,653
Male	4,368	3,525	2,913	2,417	1,991	1,412	1,306	1,365	1,290	1,352
Female	5,120	4,867	4,301	4,562	4,038	3,421	3,142	3,372	3,243	3,289
20-24	12,323	10,259	8,274	7,607	6,315	4,687	4,358	4,999	4,889	5,575
Male	7,214	5,530	4,335	4,057	3,201	2,336	2,101	2,299	2,215	2,638
Female	5,091	4,702	3,932	3,530	3,102	2,330	2,247	2,683	2,637	2,911
25-29	7,974	6,574	5,430	4,579	4,190	3,038	3,107	3,327	2,999	3,530
Male	5,166	4,013	3,333	2,770	2,588	1,869	1,900	1,987	1,814	2,159
Female	2,799	2,549	2,092	1,796	1,600	1,160	1,204	1,331	1,162	1,356
30-34	5,109	4,524	3,756	3,088	3,061	2,249	2,289	2,369	2,246	2,685
Male	3,482	2,929	2,429	2,062	2,065	1,536	1,610	1,658	1,603	1,951
Female	1,617	1,579	1,323	1,017	988	704	672	705	627	721
35-44	4,061	3,855	3,418	2,931	2,855	2,251	2,382	2,609	2,532	3,402
Male	3,168	2,867	2,458	2,179	2,125	1,629	1,771	1,951	1,844	2,582
Female	887	981	957	747	726	616	607	655	663	804
45+	1,546	1,408	1,107	1,038	869	761	800	843	879	1,256
Male	1,367	1,178	901	867	736	639	630	692	694	1,050
Female	173	228	205	169	131	120	168	150	182	199

AGE GROUP & GENDER	RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION									
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
California	**141.2**	**120.4**	**98.3**	**90.9**	**75.5**	**57.1**	**54.6**	**58.6**	**55.0**	**62.7**
Male	173.8	137.0	109.3	97.9	80.8	59.2	57.3	60.5	56.2	68.4
Female	114.1	106.8	89.9	84.9	70.2	54.8	51.5	55.8	52.4	55.8
0-9	2.0	1.6	1.4	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.6
Male	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.4	0.8	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.3
Female	2.7	2.1	1.8	1.2	1.7	1.3	1.4	0.8	1.0	0.9
10-14	32.9	33.5	26.7	20.9	20.4	15.0	13.1	12.8	11.0	11.3
Male	16.6	16.1	16.9	4.9	4.4	3.3	2.7	2.6	1.9	2.9
Female	50.1	51.6	36.9	37.8	37.1	27.2	24.0	23.4	20.5	20.0
15-19	470.2	419.1	363.9	349.7	295.8	229.4	204.6	210.4	196.7	195.9
Male	413.6	338.5	284.4	234.9	189.7	130.0	116.4	117.3	107.7	110.5
Female	530.7	503.7	447.6	469.8	407.4	334.1	297.8	308.5	288.0	285.6
20-24	486.9	412.1	341.6	328.7	286.2	222.3	206.6	236.1	225.6	248.8
Male	530.1	413.0	333.4	328.2	273.1	209.9	189.5	207.3	195.5	225.0
Female	435.1	408.7	350.4	327.4	299.9	234.2	224.5	266.0	255.1	272.5
25-29	282.3	234.3	200.1	173.9	162.9	119.9	124.4	135.0	125.1	151.5
Male	348.6	271.8	232.5	198.1	188.5	137.9	142.2	151.0	142.4	175.5
Female	208.4	191.7	163.4	145.5	133.4	98.4	103.7	115.9	103.4	123.4
30-34	175.6	154.1	127.5	105.1	105.5	79.7	81.8	86.7	83.5	100.6
Male	232.6	193.4	159.5	135.4	136.9	104.2	109.9	115.5	112.9	138.1
Female	114.5	111.1	93.0	71.9	71.0	52.2	50.4	54.3	49.3	57.4
35-44	83.9	77.6	67.4	56.6	54.0	41.7	43.1	46.4	44.4	59.1
Male	129.9	114.5	95.9	83.2	79.4	59.4	63.1	68.2	63.3	87.8
Female	36.9	39.8	38.1	29.2	27.8	23.2	22.4	23.8	23.8	28.6
45+	18.3	16.1	12.4	11.3	9.3	7.9	8.0	8.2	8.3	11.5
Male	35.1	29.2	21.8	20.4	16.9	14.2	13.6	14.4	14.0	20.4
Female	3.8	4.8	4.3	3.4	2.6	2.3	3.2	2.7	3.2	3.4

Note: California totals include those cases with age group or gender not specified.

Source: California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch

Figure 2-12. Gonorrhea, Cases and Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Gender, California, 1991–2000

RACE/ETHNICITY AND GENDER	NUMBER OF CASES									
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
California	**44,104**	**38,182**	**31,443**	**29,241**	**24,369**	**18,570**	**18,002**	**19,555**	**18,656**	**21,628**
Male	26,601	21,397	17,244	15,583	12,986	9,610	9,474	10,174	9,610	11,896
Female	17,417	16,636	14,141	13,469	11,240	8,847	8,458	9,316	8,889	9,629
American Indian/Alaska Native	137	67	75	36	50	41	35	44	47	46
Male	66	25	41	15	29	16	18	16	20	20
Female	71	42	34	21	21	25	17	28	27	26
Asian/Pacific Islander	426	407	349	331	265	234	215	284	296	407
Male	265	201	200	170	127	103	120	148	159	213
Female	161	206	149	161	138	131	95	134	135	192
Black	19,155	16,641	12,750	11,235	9,469	6,513	5,864	5,799	6,012	6,838
Male	12,532	10,368	7,804	6,574	5,404	3,513	3,151	3,052	3,016	3,526
Female	6,623	6,273	4,946	4,661	4,065	3,000	2,713	2,740	2,980	3,302
Hispanic	6,792	5,886	4,412	3,879	3,802	3,007	2,572	2,843	2,790	3,253
Male	4,609	3,660	2,696	2,375	2,255	1,682	1,441	1,493	1,404	1,720
Female	2,183	2,226	1,716	1,504	1,547	1,325	1,131	1,348	1,382	1,528
White	5,906	4,836	4,170	3,469	3,625	2,744	2,559	2,874	2,487	3,262
Male	3,372	2,563	2,296	1,926	2,046	1,689	1,647	1,798	1,624	2,259
Female	2,534	2,273	1,874	1,543	1,579	1,055	912	1,073	861	996
Other/Not Specified	11,688	10,345	9,687	10,291	7,158	6,031	6,757	7,711	7,024	7,822
Male	5,757	4,580	4,207	4,523	3,125	2,607	3,097	3,667	3,387	4,158
Female	5,845	5,616	5,422	5,579	3,890	3,311	3,590	3,993	3,504	3,585

RACE/ETHNICITY AND GENDER	RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION									
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
California	**141.2**	**120.4**	**98.3**	**90.9**	**75.5**	**57.1**	**54.6**	**58.6**	**55.0**	**62.7**
Male	173.8	137.0	109.3	97.9	80.8	59.2	57.3	60.5	56.2	68.4
Female	114.1	106.8	89.9	84.9	70.2	54.8	51.5	55.8	52.4	55.8
American Indian/Alaska Native	72.9	35.1	39.1	18.7	26.0	21.2	17.9	22.0	23.2	22.4
Male	71.7	26.7	43.6	15.9	30.7	16.9	18.8	16.3	20.1	19.8
Female	74.1	43.2	34.7	21.4	21.4	25.3	17.0	27.5	26.1	24.8
Asian/Pacific Islander	14.8	13.5	11.1	10.2	7.9	6.8	6.0	7.6	7.7	10.2
Male	18.8	13.6	13.0	10.7	7.7	6.1	6.8	8.1	8.4	10.8
Female	10.9	13.4	9.3	9.8	8.1	7.5	5.2	7.1	6.9	9.5
Black	891.9	759.0	575.8	503.2	420.8	286.2	253.3	251.1	259.0	292.5
Male	1,184.1	959.5	715.3	598.0	487.5	313.2	275.8	267.7	263.0	304.4
Female	608.0	564.2	440.3	411.2	356.0	260.0	231.4	234.4	253.8	279.9
Hispanic	83.9	69.9	51.0	43.7	41.8	32.2	26.7	28.4	26.9	30.4
Male	109.4	83.7	60.0	51.6	47.8	34.8	28.9	28.8	26.2	31.1
Female	56.2	55.0	41.2	35.2	35.3	29.4	24.3	27.9	27.7	29.7
White	34.2	27.9	24.1	20.1	21.1	16.0	14.9	16.7	14.3	18.7
Male	39.5	29.8	26.8	22.6	24.1	19.9	19.3	21.0	18.9	26.2
Female	29.1	25.9	21.4	17.7	18.2	12.2	10.5	12.3	9.8	11.3

Note: California totals include those cases with race/ethnicity or gender not specified.

Source: California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch

Figure 2-13. Gonorrhea, Cases and Rates by Gender, Race/Ethnicity, and Age Group, California, 2000

Race & Age Group	Total		Female		Male		Gender Not Specified
	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases
Total	**21,628**	**62.7**	**9,629**	**55.8**	**11,896**	**68.4**	**103**
Ages 0 - 9	32	0.6	24	0.9	8	0.3	0
10 - 14	293	11.3	252	20.0	39	2.9	2
15 - 19	4,653	195.9	3,289	285.6	1,352	110.5	12
20 - 24	5,575	248.8	2,911	272.5	2,638	225.0	26
25 - 29	3,530	151.5	1,356	123.4	2,159	175.5	15
30 - 34	2,685	100.6	721	57.4	1,951	138.1	13
35 - 44	3,402	59.1	804	28.6	2,582	87.8	16
45+	1,256	11.5	199	3.4	1,050	20.4	7
Not Specified	202	-	73	-	117	-	12
American Indian/Alaska Native	**46**	**22.4**	**26**	**24.8**	**20**	**19.8**	**0**
Ages 0 - 9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
10 - 14	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
15 - 19	10	66.7	10	136.4	0	0.0	0
20 - 24	11	73.8	9	126.1	2	25.7	0
25 - 29	5	33.7	3	41.7	2	26.2	0
30 - 34	8	52.1	2	26.7	6	76.2	0
35 - 44	9	26.0	2	11.2	7	41.7	0
45+	2	2.9	0	0.0	2	6.3	0
Not Specified	1	-	0	-	1	-	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	**407**	**10.2**	**192**	**9.5**	**213**	**10.8**	**2**
Ages 0 - 9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
10 - 14	4	1.4	3	2.1	1	0.7	0
15 - 19	65	22.1	52	36.2	12	8.0	1
20 - 24	97	34.6	51	37.2	45	31.4	1
25 - 29	82	26.9	40	26.9	42	26.9	0
30 - 34	67	21.3	13	8.3	54	34.4	0
35 - 44	68	10.2	22	6.4	46	14.3	0
45+	22	1.9	9	1.4	13	2.4	0
Not Specified	2	-	2	-	0	-	0
Black	**6,838**	**292.5**	**3,302**	**279.9**	**3,526**	**304.4**	**10**
Ages 0 - 9	12	3.0	9	4.6	3	1.5	0
10 - 14	113	56.4	98	99.0	15	14.8	0
15 - 19	1,787	1,006.8	1,284	1,498.0	503	548.0	0
20 - 24	2,037	1,135.2	1,082	1,314.8	952	980.0	3
25 - 29	1,006	589.1	390	496.1	613	665.2	3
30 - 34	672	370.4	192	219.0	477	508.8	3
35 - 44	830	213.7	205	103.0	624	329.5	1
45+	356	55.6	35	10.0	321	110.9	0
Not Specified	25	-	7	-	18	-	0
Hispanic	**3,253**	**30.4**	**1,528**	**29.7**	**1,720**	**31.1**	**5**
Ages 0 - 9	8	0.3	7	0.5	1	0.1	0
10 - 14	45	4.7	39	8.2	6	1.2	0
15 - 19	760	90.8	498	122.2	262	61.1	0
20 - 24	939	121.6	461	124.9	476	118.0	2
25 - 29	615	73.8	241	63.8	373	81.9	1
30 - 34	377	39.2	117	28.0	260	47.8	0
35 - 44	380	23.1	125	16.4	253	28.7	2
45+	100	4.9	24	2.3	76	7.8	0
Not Specified	29	-	16	-	13	-	0
White	**3,262**	**18.7**	**996**	**11.3**	**2,259**	**26.2**	**7**
Ages 0 - 9	4	0.2	3	0.3	1	0.1	0
10 - 14	19	1.7	16	3.0	3	0.5	0
15 - 19	408	38.8	304	59.9	103	18.9	1
20 - 24	606	61.0	302	63.9	303	58.2	1
25 - 29	539	53.6	139	28.6	399	76.9	1
30 - 34	555	46.4	87	14.8	466	76.3	2
35 - 44	841	27.8	116	7.8	723	47.1	2
45+	271	3.9	23	0.6	248	7.5	0
Not Specified	19	-	6	-	13	-	0
Other/Unknown	**7,822**	**-**	**3,585**	**-**	**4,158**	**-**	**79**
Ages 0 - 9	8	-	5	-	3	-	0
10 - 14	112	-	96	-	14	-	2
15 - 19	1,623	-	1,141	-	472	-	10
20 - 24	1,885	-	1,006	-	860	-	19
25 - 29	1,283	-	543	-	730	-	10
30 - 34	1,006	-	310	-	688	-	8
35 - 44	1,274	-	334	-	929	-	11
45+	505	-	108	-	390	-	7
Not Specified	126	-	42	-	72	-	12

Note: Rates are per 100,000 population.

Source: California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch

Figure 2-14. Gonorrhea, Cases & Rates for Select Age Groups by Health Jurisdiction and Gender, California, 2000

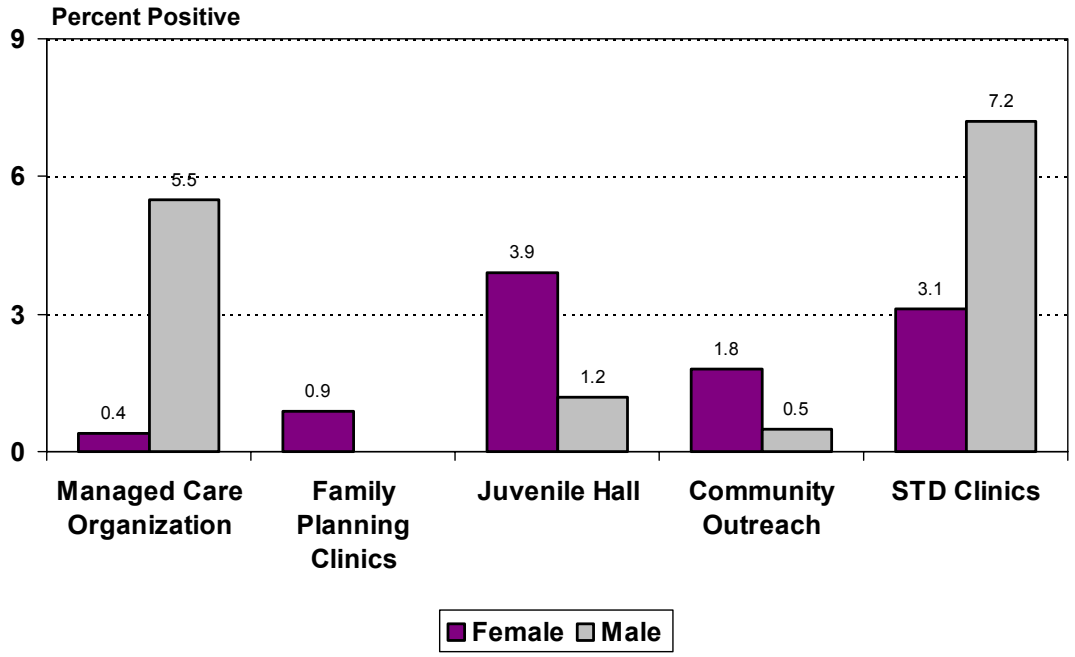
HEALTH JURISDICTION	Ages 15–24				Ages 25–64			
	Females		Males		Females		Males	
	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
CALIFORNIA	**6,200**	**279.3**	**3,990**	**166.5**	**3,066**	**34.7**	**7,696**	**84.1**
Alameda	638	832.7	297	375.1	297	79.0	472	125.2
Alpine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amador	1	49.5	-	-	-	-	1	9.5
Berkeley	23	191.9	19	140.5	14	51.9	46	169.4
Butte	10	72.8	8	55.7	7	13.7	9	18.0
Calaveras	1	36.3	2	65.1	-	-	1	10.1
Colusa	2	120.6	1	56.1	-	-	-	-
Contra Costa	222	377.8	113	182.2	84	33.1	131	52.8
Del Norte	1	45.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Dorado	3	26.8	2	16.9	2	4.7	1	2.3
Fresno	338	557.0	132	207.4	108	56.5	118	61.4
Glenn	1	43.1	-	-	-	-	1	14.4
Humboldt	15	168.0	8	85.1	6	17.5	5	14.4
Imperial	8	62.4	5	32.2	4	12.0	6	16.7
Inyo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kern	222	448.7	118	217.3	106	68.5	104	62.4
Kings	27	307.1	21	167.9	6	22.2	3	8.5
Lake	1	26.3	-	-	-	-	1	7.4
Lassen	1	45.3	-	-	-	-	1	7.9
Long Beach	184	513.8	81	192.5	87	76.4	217	178.6
Los Angeles	1,881	342.5	1,322	229.5	1,084	45.4	2,834	114.8
Madera	9	85.2	4	40.7	9	29.0	6	21.0
Marin	10	81.5	2	14.2	8	11.1	33	45.6
Mariposa	-	-	1	88.6	-	-	-	-
Mendocino	3	45.6	2	27.9	3	13.1	1	4.3
Merced	19	111.0	16	88.6	11	22.9	8	15.9
Modoc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mono	1	156.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monterey	21	82.9	19	59.6	11	12.1	23	21.1
Napa	3	37.7	2	23.4	2	6.1	6	17.8
Nevada	2	31.2	1	14.5	-	-	2	8.4
Orange	106	65.1	107	61.7	75	10.1	243	31.0
Pasadena	10	108.8	9	84.2	2	5.5	18	50.2
Placer	13	78.7	5	28.7	1	1.6	3	4.7
Plumas	-	-	1	61.2	-	-	-	-
Riverside	164	153.7	92	83.3	57	15.5	119	31.3
Sacramento	446	552.3	270	324.5	228	71.4	302	97.6
San Benito	2	53.4	2	50.6	-	-	1	7.6
San Bernardino	390	310.6	244	183.0	169	40.5	251	58.6
San Diego	458	233.7	373	152.6	215	29.8	675	89.0
San Francisco	216	614.4	286	783.6	182	79.2	1,438	598.7
San Joaquin	205	491.4	99	221.4	70	51.3	83	56.8
San Luis Obispo	4	18.9	9	37.0	4	6.8	8	12.2
San Mateo	51	122.7	28	63.9	34	16.6	94	45.7
Santa Barbara	21	73.6	9	29.5	3	3.0	19	17.3
Santa Clara	112	109.6	83	76.6	51	10.7	176	34.4
Santa Cruz	11	63.1	6	36.0	8	11.6	17	23.1
Shasta	26	208.3	12	90.0	9	20.2	8	18.8
Sierra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siskiyou	2	58.3	1	26.8	2	17.8	1	9.2
Solano	102	363.1	54	178.5	24	23.7	64	58.3
Sonoma	14	48.5	11	36.2	11	8.8	26	21.1
Stanislaus	101	292.9	47	131.6	27	24.1	57	51.7
Sutter	12	209.5	3	48.7	10	49.5	8	40.3
Tehama	1	24.7	1	22.4	1	7.4	2	15.5
Trinity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tulare	37	122.1	19	60.0	13	15.2	9	10.3
Tuolumne	-	-	1	22.4	-	-	1	6.3
Ventura	26	52.1	25	47.6	15	7.8	27	13.3
Yolo	9	52.9	12	67.6	2	5.1	9	23.6
Yuba	14	292.9	5	99.6	4	27.1	7	47.1

Note: Rates are per 100,000 population.

Source: California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch

PREVALENCE MONITORING OVERVIEW

Figure 2-15. Gonorrhea Prevalence Monitoring, Percent Positive by Gender and Health Care Setting, California, 2000



Source: California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch

Figure 2-16. Gonorrhea Prevalence Monitoring, Number Tested and Percent Positive by Gender and Health Care Setting, California, 2000

Health Care Setting	Females			Males		
	Number Tested	Number Positive	Percent Positive	Number Tested	Number Positive	Percent Positive
Managed Care Organization	134,573	524	0.4%	13,526	739	5.5%
Family Planning Clinics	28,590	257	0.9%			
Juvenile Hall	4,125	159	3.9%	4,809	60	1.2%
Community Outreach	1,397	25	1.8%	1,550	8	0.5%
STD Clinics	12,786	397	3.1%	27,307	1,960	7.2%

Source: California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch

Figure 2-17. Gonorrhea Prevalence Monitoring, Chlamydia Positivity among Gonorrhea-Positive Females by Health Care Setting and Age Group, 2000

	Family Planning Clinics			STD Clinics			Juvenile Hall Facilities		
	Number	Among GC+		Number	Among GC+		Number	Among GC+	
Age Group	GC+	# CT+	% CT+	GC+	# CT+	% CT+	GC+	# CT+	% CT+
< 20 Total	110	49	44.5%	134	72	53.7%	158	83	52.5%
0- 9	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
10-14	13	9	69.2%	5	2	40.0%	34	23	67.6%
15-19	97	40	41.2%	129	70	54.3%	124	60	48.4%
20+ Total	143	40	28.0%	259	50	19.3%	0	0	0.0%
20-24	80	31	38.8%	120	31	25.8%	0	0	0.0%
25-29	33	4	12.1%	58	9	15.5%	0	0	0.0%
30-34	11	2	18.2%	28	6	21.4%	0	0	0.0%
35+	19	3	15.8%	53	4	7.5%	0	0	0.0%
Unknown	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
Total	**253**	**89**	**35.2%**	**393**	**122**	**31.0%**	**158**	**83**	**52.5%**

Note: GC+ counts exclude those records with no chlamydia test result.

Source: California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch

Figure 2-18. Gonorrhea Prevalence Monitoring, Chlamydia Positivity among Gonorrhea-Positive Males by Health Care Setting and Age Group, 2000

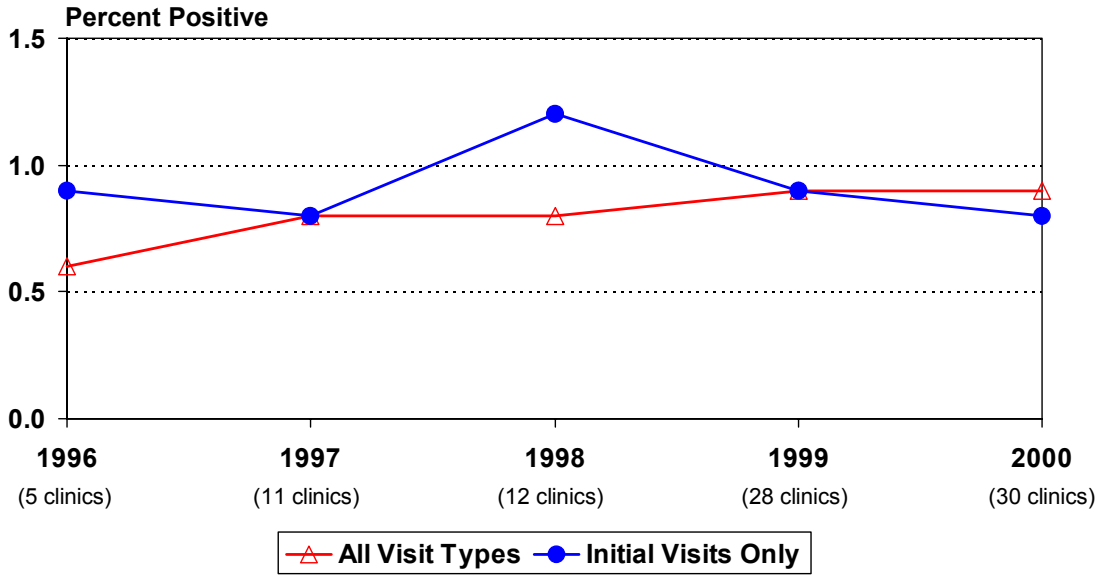
	Family Planning Clinics			STD Clinics			Juvenile Hall Facilities		
	Number	Among GC+		Number	Among GC+		Number	Among GC+	
Age Group	GC+	# CT+	% CT+	GC+	# CT+	% CT+	GC+	# CT+	% CT+
< 20 Total	n/a	n/a	n/a	144	49	34.0%	59	27	45.8%
0- 9	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
10-14	n/a	n/a	n/a	6	2	33.3%	5	3	60.0%
15-19	n/a	n/a	n/a	138	47	34.1%	54	24	44.4%
20+ Total	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,807	270	14.9%	1	0	0.0%
20-24	n/a	n/a	n/a	377	88	23.3%	1	0	0.0%
25-29	n/a	n/a	n/a	348	53	15.2%	0	0	0.0%
30-34	n/a	n/a	n/a	366	62	16.9%	0	0	0.0%
35+	n/a	n/a	n/a	716	67	9.4%	0	0	0.0%
Unknown	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
Total	**n/a**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**1,952**	**319**	**16.3%**	**60**	**27**	**45.0%**

Note: GC+ counts exclude those records with no chlamydia test result.

Source: California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch

PREVALENCE MONITORING FAMILY PLANNING CLINICS

Figure 2-19. Gonorrhea Prevalence Monitoring, Percent Positive for Females at Family Planning Clinics by Visit Type, 1996–2000



Source: California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch; Los Angeles Infertility Prevention Project; and San Francisco Infertility Prevention Project

Figure 2-20. Gonorrhea Prevalence Monitoring, Number Tested and Percent Positive for Females at Family Planning Clinics (all Visit Types) by Age Group, 1998–2000

	1998			1999			2000		
Age Group	Number Tested	Number Positive	Percent Positive	Number Tested	Number Positive	Percent Positive	Number Tested	Number Positive	Percent Positive
< 20 Total	2,683	36	1.3%	4,001	72	1.8%	6,684	111	1.7%
0- 9	3	0	0.0%	2	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
10-14	83	1	1.2%	157	7	4.5%	280	13	4.6%
15-19	2,597	35	1.3%	3,842	65	1.7%	6,404	98	1.5%
20+ Total	7,914	53	0.7%	14,274	84	0.6%	21,900	146	0.7%
20-24	3,535	35	1.0%	5,449	58	1.1%	8,003	81	1.0%
25-29	2,105	11	0.5%	3,598	10	0.3%	5,489	33	0.6%
30-34	1,142	4	0.4%	2,362	9	0.4%	3,647	12	0.3%
35+	1,132	3	0.3%	2,865	7	0.2%	4,761	20	0.4%
Unknown	109	0	0.0%	2	1	50.0%	6	0	0.0%
Total	**10,706**	**89**	**0.8%**	**18,277**	**157**	**0.9%**	**28,590**	**257**	**0.9%**

Source: California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch; Los Angeles Infertility Prevention Project; and San Francisco Infertility Prevention Project

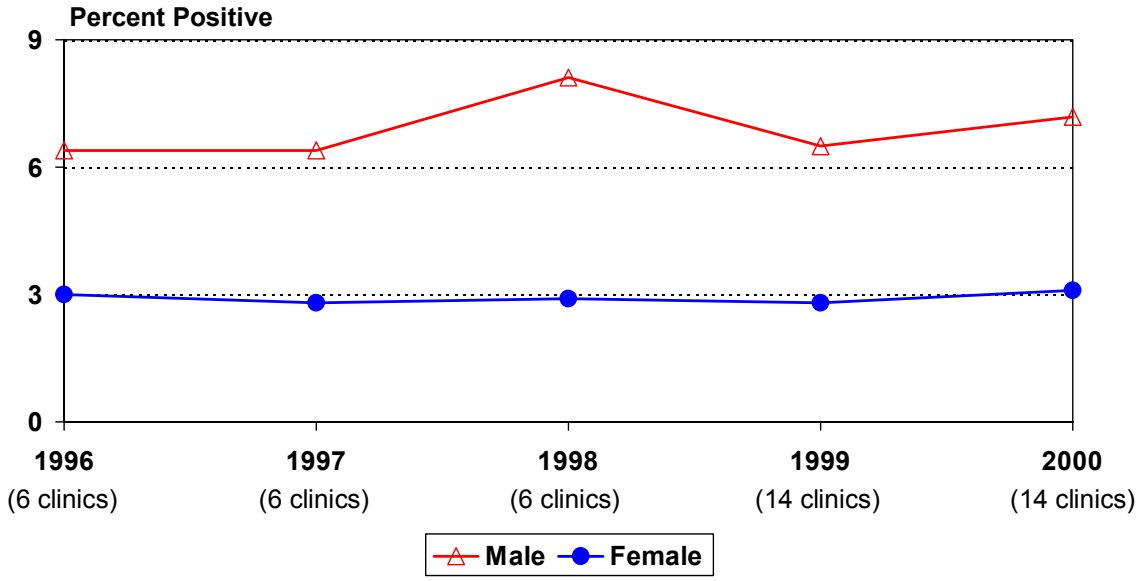
Figure 2-21. Gonorrhea Prevalence Monitoring, Number Tested and Percent Positive for Females at Family Planning Clinics (Initial Visits Only) by Age Group, 1998–2000

	1998			1999			2000		
Age Group	Number Tested	Number Positive	Percent Positive	Number Tested	Number Positive	Percent Positive	Number Tested	Number Positive	Percent Positive
< 20 Total	1,435	23	1.6%	1,636	24	1.5%	2,892	37	1.3%
0- 9	3	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
10-14	61	1	1.6%	96	1	1.0%	143	4	2.8%
15-19	1,371	22	1.6%	1,540	23	1.5%	2,749	33	1.2%
20+ Total	2,713	27	1.0%	3,407	20	0.6%	4,870	25	0.5%
20-24	1,275	19	1.5%	1,423	14	1.0%	1,889	17	0.9%
25-29	656	4	0.6%	830	2	0.2%	1,139	3	0.3%
30-34	361	2	0.6%	527	3	0.6%	762	1	0.1%
35+	421	2	0.5%	627	1	0.2%	1,080	4	0.4%
Unknown	45	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	2	0	0.0%
Total	**4,193**	**50**	**1.2%**	**5,043**	**44**	**0.9%**	**7,764**	**62**	**0.8%**

Source: California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch; Los Angeles Infertility Prevention Project; and San Francisco Infertility Prevention Project

PREVALENCE MONITORING STD CLINICS

Figure 2-22. Gonorrhea Prevalence Monitoring, Percent Positive at STD Clinics by Gender, 1996–2000



Source: California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch; Los Angeles Infertility Prevention Project; and San Francisco Infertility Prevention Project

Figure 2-23. Gonorrhea Prevalence Monitoring, Number Tested and Percent Positive for Females at STD Clinics by Age Group, 1998–2000

	1998			1999			2000		
Age Group	Number Tested	Number Positive	Percent Positive	Number Tested	Number Positive	Percent Positive	Number Tested	Number Positive	Percent Positive
< 20 Total	1,050	59	5.6%	1,667	92	5.5%	2,304	136	5.9%
0- 9	1	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	1	0	0.0%
10-14	59	5	8.5%	90	4	4.4%	114	5	4.4%
15-19	990	54	5.5%	1,577	88	5.6%	2,189	131	6.0%
20+ Total	4,745	107	2.3%	7,585	167	2.2%	10,479	261	2.5%
20-24	1,485	49	3.3%	2,354	81	3.4%	3,202	121	3.8%
25-29	1,152	17	1.5%	1,785	47	2.6%	2,342	58	2.5%
30-34	766	14	1.8%	1,148	12	1.0%	1,638	29	1.8%
35+	1,342	27	2.0%	2,298	27	1.2%	3,297	53	1.6%
Unknown	4	0	0.0%	5	0	0.0%	3	0	0.0%
Total	**5,799**	**166**	**2.9%**	**9,257**	**259**	**2.8%**	**12,786**	**397**	**3.1%**

Source: California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch; Los Angeles Infertility Prevention Project; and San Francisco Infertility Prevention Project

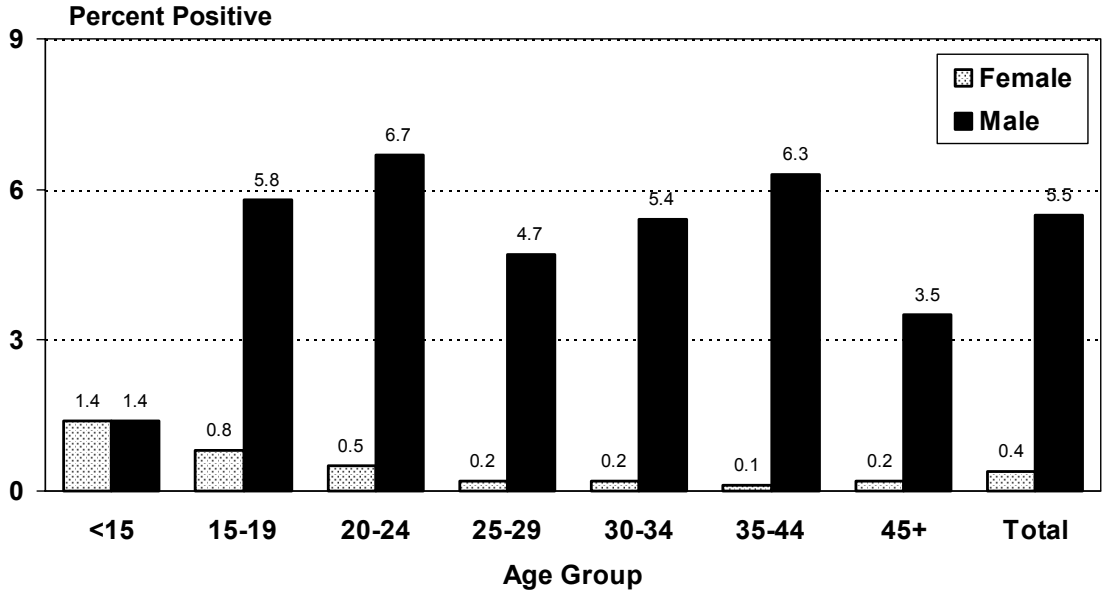
Figure 2-24. Gonorrhea Prevalence Monitoring, Number Tested and Percent Positive for Males at STD Clinics by Age Group, 1998–2000

	1998			1999			2000		
Age Group	Number Tested	Number Positive	Percent Positive	Number Tested	Number Positive	Percent Positive	Number Tested	Number Positive	Percent Positive
< 20 Total	848	54	6.4%	1,441	105	7.3%	1,850	144	7.8%
0- 9	0	0	0.0%	1	0	0.0%	2	0	0.0%
10-14	25	1	4.0%	34	3	8.8%	38	6	15.8%
15-19	823	53	6.4%	1,406	102	7.3%	1,810	138	7.6%
20+ Total	10,096	830	8.2%	18,103	1,156	6.4%	25,451	1,815	7.1%
20-24	2,338	184	7.9%	4,036	289	7.2%	5,514	379	6.9%
25-29	2,454	202	8.2%	4,071	277	6.8%	5,495	349	6.4%
30-34	1,854	161	8.7%	3,396	225	6.6%	4,842	369	7.6%
35+	3,450	283	8.2%	6,600	365	5.5%	9,600	718	7.5%
Unknown	8	0	0.0%	12	1	8.3%	6	1	16.7%
Total	**10,952**	**884**	**8.1%**	**19,556**	**1,262**	**6.5%**	**27,307**	**1,960**	**7.2%**

Source: California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch; Los Angeles Infertility Prevention Project; and San Francisco Infertility Prevention Project

PREVALENCE MONITORING MANAGED CARE ORGANIZATION

Figure 2-25. Gonorrhea Prevalence Monitoring, Percent Positive in a Northern California Managed Care Organization by Age Group and Gender, 2000



Source: California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch

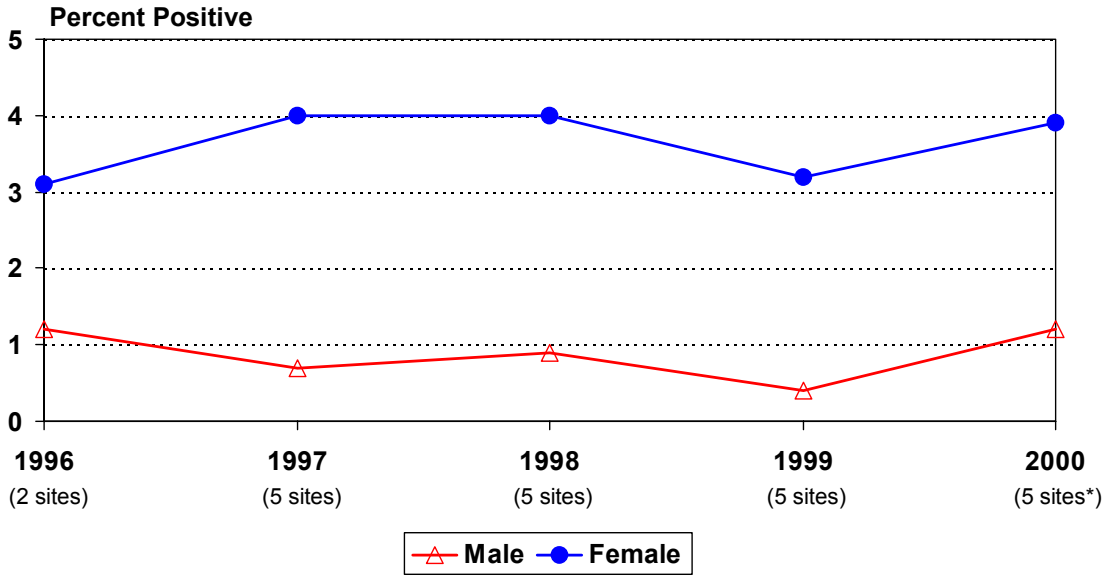
Figure 2-26. Gonorrhea Prevalence Monitoring, Number Tested and Percent Positive in a Northern California Managed Care Organization by Age Group and Gender, 2000

	Females			Males		
Age Group	Number Tested	Number Positive	Percent Positive	Number Tested	Number Positive	Percent Positive
<15	1,346	19	1.4%	69	1	1.4%
15-19	26,934	211	0.8%	1,662	96	5.8%
20-24	36,654	165	0.5%	2,495	167	6.7%
25-29	25,949	53	0.2%	2,156	101	4.7%
30-34	17,954	35	0.2%	1,954	105	5.4%
35-44	19,389	29	0.1%	3,049	193	6.3%
45+	6,347	12	0.2%	2,141	76	3.5%
Total	**134,573**	**524**	**0.4%**	**13,526**	**739**	**5.5%**

Source: California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch

PREVALENCE MONITORING JUVENILE HALL FACILITIES

Figure 2-27. Gonorrhea Prevalence Monitoring, Percent Positive at Juvenile Hall Facilities by Gender, 1996–2000



* 2 sites for males 1996–1998; 4 sites for males 1999–2000

Source: California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch

Figure 2-28. Gonorrhea Prevalence Monitoring, Number Tested and Percent Positive for Females at Juvenile Hall Facilities by Age Group, 1998–2000

	1998			1999			2000		
Age Group	Number Tested	Number Positive	Percent Positive	Number Tested	Number Positive	Percent Positive	Number Tested	Number Positive	Percent Positive
0- 9	1	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	1	0	0.0%
10-14	1,008	36	3.6%	1,004	31	3.1%	958	35	3.7%
15-16	2,213	90	4.1%	2,232	70	3.1%	1,936	81	4.2%
17-19	1,260	51	4.0%	1,196	40	3.3%	1,215	43	3.5%
20+	3	0	0.0%	9	0	0.0%	13	0	0.0%
Unknown	8	1	12.5%	1	0	0.0%	2	0	0.0%
Total	**4,493**	**178**	**4.0%**	**4,442**	**141**	**3.2%**	**4,125**	**159**	**3.9%**

Source: California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch

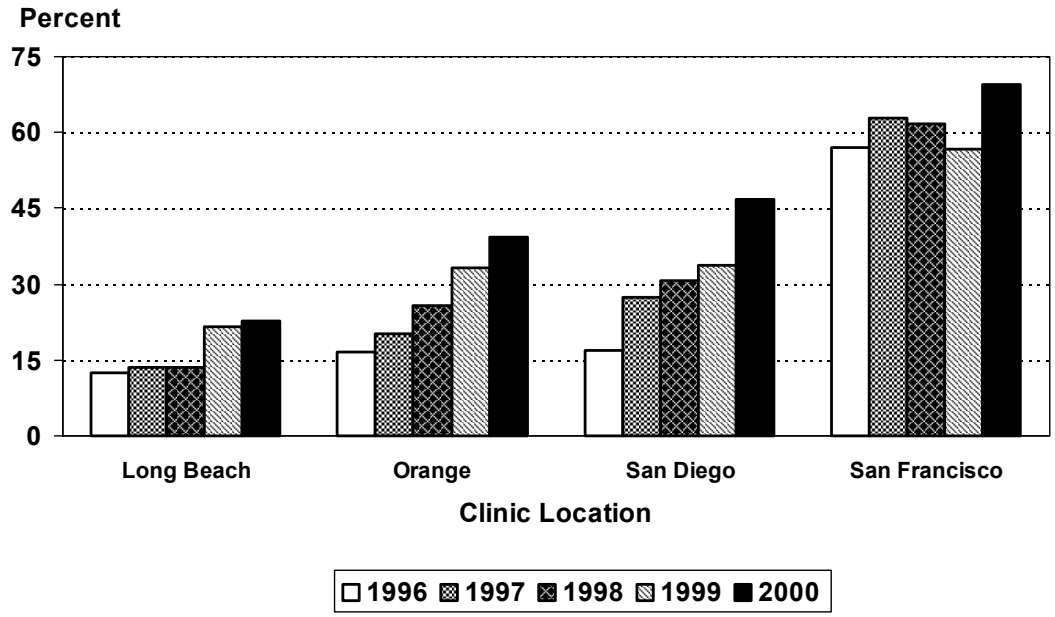
Figure 2-29. Gonorrhea Prevalence Monitoring, Number Tested and Percent Positive for Males at Juvenile Hall Facilities by Age Group, 1998–2000

	1998			1999			2000		
Age Group	Number Tested	Number Positive	Percent Positive	Number Tested	Number Positive	Percent Positive	Number Tested	Number Positive	Percent Positive
0- 9	10	0	0.0%	5	0	0.0%	2	0	0.0%
10-14	1,083	3	0.3%	1,242	1	0.1%	876	5	0.6%
15-16	2,463	23	0.9%	2,589	15	0.6%	2,075	23	1.1%
17-19	1,801	21	1.2%	1,916	10	0.5%	1,802	31	1.7%
20+	21	0	0.0%	37	0	0.0%	48	1	2.1%
Unknown	19	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	6	0	0.0%
Total	**5,397**	**47**	**0.9%**	**5,789**	**26**	**0.4%**	**4,809**	**60**	**1.2%**

Source: California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch

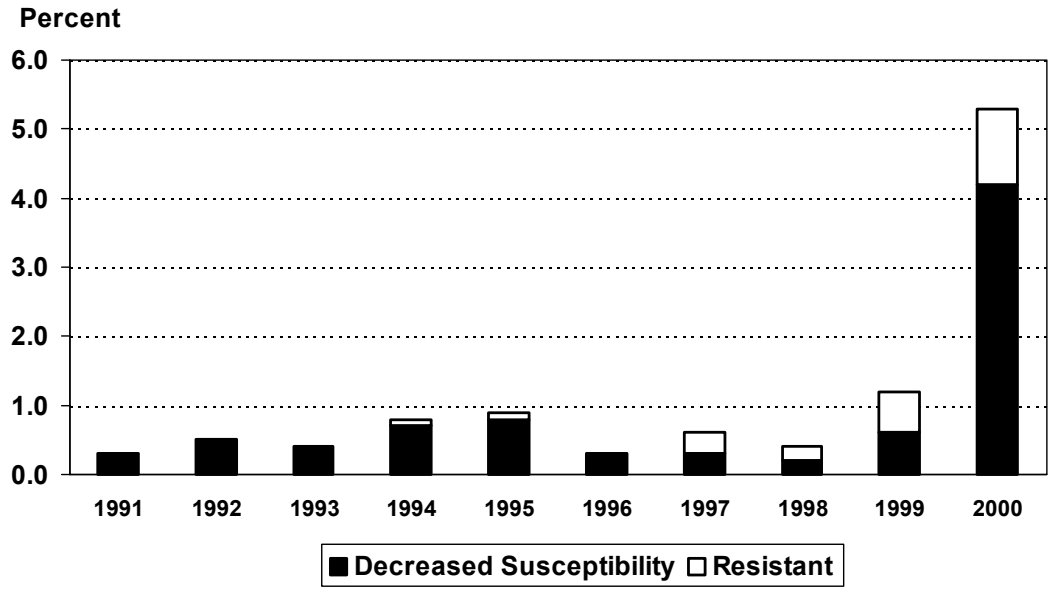
GONOCOCCAL ISOLATE SURVEILLANCE PROJECT

Figure 2-30. Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP), Percent of *Neisseria Gonorrhoeae* Isolates Obtained from Men Who Have Sex With Men for STD Clinics in Four California Sites, 1996–2000



Source: California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch

Figure 2-31. Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP), Percent of *Neisseria Gonorrhoeae* Isolates with Decreased Susceptibility or Resistance to Ciprofloxacin, California Sites, 1991–2000



Note: Resistant isolates have MICs = 1 µg ciprofloxacin/mL. Isolates with decreased susceptibility have MICs of 0.125 – 0.5 µg ciprofloxacin/mL.

STD Clinic Sites: Long Beach, Orange, San Diego, San Francisco

Source: California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch

Figure 2-32. Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP), Isolates by Type of Resistance, California Sites, 1996–2000

CLINIC SITE	1996		1997		1998		1999		2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTALS										
Total Specimens	**727**		**709**		**654**		**701**		**722**	
No Resistance	555	76.3	433	61.1	395	60.4	436	62.2	500	69.3
Ciprofloxacin Resistant	0	0.0	2	0.3	1	0.2	4	0.6	8	1.1
Ciprofloxacin Decreased Susceptibility	2	0.3	2	0.3	1	0.2	4	0.6	30	4.2
Cefixime Decreased Susceptibility	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ceftriaxone Decreased Susceptibility	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other Drug Resistance*	172	23.7	276	38.9	259	39.6	265	37.8	222	30.7
Long Beach										
Total Specimens	129		163		118		83		93	
No Resistance	82	63.6	101	62.0	69	58.5	49	59.0	65	69.9
Ciprofloxacin Resistant	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ciprofloxacin Decreased Susceptibility	0	0.0	1	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Cefixime Decreased Susceptibility	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ceftriaxone Decreased Susceptibility	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other Drug Resistance*	47	36.4	62	38.0	49	41.5	34	41.0	28	30.1
Orange										
Total Specimens	138		94		117		129		107	
No Resistance	95	68.8	51	54.3	63	53.8	72	55.8	77	72.0
Ciprofloxacin Resistant	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.8	6	5.6
Ciprofloxacin Decreased Susceptibility	1	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Cefixime Decreased Susceptibility	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ceftriaxone Decreased Susceptibility	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other Drug Resistance*	43	31.2	43	45.7	54	46.2	57	44.2	30	28.0
San Diego										
Total Specimens	220		212		179		192		228	
No Resistance	178	80.9	133	62.7	126	70.4	126	65.6	161	70.6
Ciprofloxacin Resistant	0	0.0	2	0.9	0	0.0	2	1.0	1	0.4
Ciprofloxacin Decreased Susceptibility	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5	1	0.4
Cefixime Decreased Susceptibility	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ceftriaxone Decreased Susceptibility	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other Drug Resistance*	42	19.1	79	37.3	53	29.6	66	34.4	67	29.4
San Francisco										
Total Specimens	240		240		240		297		294	
No Resistance	200	83.3	148	61.7	137	57.1	189	63.6	197	67.0
Ciprofloxacin Resistant	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4	1	0.3	1	0.3
Ciprofloxacin Decreased Susceptibility	1	0.4	1	0.4	1	0.4	3	1.0	29	9.9
Cefixime Decreased Susceptibility	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ceftriaxone Decreased Susceptibility	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other Drug Resistance*	40	16.7	92	38.3	103	42.9	108	36.4	97	33.0

* Other drug resistance includes penicillin and tetracycline.

Note: Totaling the types of resistance may add to more than total specimens, due to multi-drug-resistant specimens.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project, Sexually Transmitted Diseases Clinic Sites

California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch

Figure 2-33. Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP), Isolates Susceptible to Ciprofloxacin, California Sites, 1996–2000

CLINIC SITE	Ciprofloxacin					
	Resistant (MIC >= 1)		Decreased Susceptibility (MIC 0.125 - 0.50)		No Resistance (MIC <= 0.06)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL 2000	**8**	**1.1**	**30**	**4.2**	**684**	**94.7**
Long Beach	0	0.0	0	0.0	93	100.0
Orange	6	5.6	0	0.0	101	94.4
San Diego	1	0.4	1	0.4	226	99.1
San Francisco	1	0.3	29	9.9	264	89.8
TOTAL 1999	**4**	**0.6**	**4**	**0.6**	**693**	**98.9**
Long Beach	0	0.0	0	0.0	83	100.0
Orange	1	0.8	0	0.0	128	99.2
San Diego	2	1.0	1	0.5	189	98.4
San Francisco	1	0.3	3	1.0	293	98.7
TOTAL 1998	**1**	**0.2**	**1**	**0.2**	**652**	**99.7**
Long Beach	0	0.0	0	0.0	118	100.0
Orange	0	0.0	0	0.0	117	100.0
San Diego	0	0.0	0	0.0	179	100.0
San Francisco	1	0.4	1	0.4	238	99.2
TOTAL 1997	**2**	**0.3**	**2**	**0.3**	**705**	**99.4**
Long Beach	0	0.0	1	0.6	162	99.4
Orange	0	0.0	0	0.0	94	100.0
San Diego	2	0.9	0	0.0	210	99.1
San Francisco	0	0.0	1	0.4	239	99.6
TOTAL 1996	**0**	**0.0**	**2**	**0.3**	**725**	**99.7**
Long Beach	0	0.0	0	0.0	129	100.0
Orange	0	0.0	1	0.7	137	99.3
San Diego	0	0.0	0	0.0	220	100.0
San Francisco	0	0.0	1	0.4	239	99.6

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project, Sexually Transmitted Diseases Clinic Sites

California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch

SYPHILIS

SYPHILIS IN CALIFORNIA

California experienced an increase in primary and secondary (P&S) syphilis cases in 2000, with 327 cases reported. This is the first increase in reported cases since the disease declined from its peak of 7,697 cases in 1987 to 284 cases in 1999. This increase was primarily due to regional outbreaks among men who have sex with men (MSM).

In October 1999, the CDC released its National Plan to Eliminate Syphilis from the United States.[13] The objectives of this initiative are to decrease the number of P&S syphilis cases to fewer than 1,000 per year (approximately 0.4 P&S cases per 100,000) and to increase the number of syphilis-free health jurisdictions in the U.S. to 90 percent by 2005.

As part of California's syphilis elimination efforts, an enhanced case-based surveillance system was established in 2000, allowing for the systematic collection of behavioral and clinical measures associated with syphilis incidence. This system allows for the monitoring of syphilis infections in diverse populations, including the emerging epidemic in MSM populations. For further information regarding the epidemiology of syphilis in California, please reference the syphilis reports on the STD Control Branch website at http://www.dhs.ca.gov/ps/dcdc/STD/stdindex.htm.

Case-Based Syphilis Surveillance — Overview

In California, reactive serologic tests for syphilis (STS) and positive darkfield microscopy results are reported to local health jurisdictions by medical providers and laboratories. Cases with symptoms of early syphilis are also reported to local health jurisdictions through CMRs submitted by providers. Local and state field staff investigate all women of child-bearing age with a reactive STS and likely infectious syphilis cases based on STS titer, age, and past history. Epidemiologic and case management information is then collected on standardized forms after cases are interviewed.

Syphilis cases are staged as follows:

- Primary syphilis- At time of evaluation, a primary syphilitic lesion is present.
- Secondary syphilis- At the time of evaluation, secondary syphilitic symptoms are present, and may include macular, palmar/plantar, papular, or squamous rashes; "nickel and dime" lesions; split papules; mucous patches; condylomata lata; and alopecia.
- Early Latent syphilis (under a year of duration)- At the time of evaluation, no syphilitic symptoms are present. Seroconversion or four-fold STS titer increase in past year, primary or secondary symptoms within the past year, or known contact to an early case of syphilis in past year.

[13] Division of STD Prevention. The National Plan to Eliminate Syphilis from the United States, National center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention, Atlanta: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), October 1999.

- Late Latent syphilis (a year or longer of duration)- At the time of evaluation, no syphilitic symptoms are present. No STS within past year and no contact to syphilis case or history of signs/symptoms in past year, or four-fold STS titer increases more than a year prior, or primary or secondary symptoms more than a year prior.
- Latent syphilis of unknown duration- At the time of evaluation, no syphilitic symptoms are present. Date of infection cannot be established as occurring within the past year. Patient is between the ages of 13 and 35 years and has an STS titer greater than 1:16.
- Late syphilis- Untreated syphilis associated with damage to one or more body systems, including neurologic and cardiovascular. Includes late benign syphilis.
- Congenital syphilis- For the purpose of public health surveillance, congenital syphilis is defined as 1) infants manifesting typical signs of congenital syphilis or in whom *T. pallidum* is identified from lesions, placenta, umbilical cord, or autopsy specimens; 2) infants whose mothers have a syphilitic lesion at delivery; 3) infants born to females with untreated or inadequately treated syphilis before or during pregnancy, and to females whose serologic response to penicillin therapy was not documented, and either: a) no examination of the infant was performed radiographically and by cerebrospinal fluid (CSF), or b) one or more radiologic or CSF tests were consistent with congenital syphilis.

P&S and early latent staged syphilis are considered infectious, with primary syphilis infections having the highest likelihood of transmission. Due to the potential for misclassification of early latent syphilis (unrecognized primary lesions or secondary symptoms), this report will focus primarily on P&S syphilis.

Syphilis Surveillance — California versus U.S.

In 2000, 327 cases of P&S syphilis were reported in California (0.9 per 100,000 population) (Figure 3-2). In the U.S., 5,979 cases of P&S syphilis were reported (2.2 per 100,000 population). Although California is one of the most populated states in the U.S., it contributed a small proportion (5.5%) of P&S syphilis to the national morbidity. Since 1990, California has had consistently lower P&S syphilis rates than the national average (Figure 3-1), and, since 1993, has been below the Healthy People 2000 Objective of 4.0 P&S syphilis cases per 100,000 population,[14] but still above the Healthy People 2010 objective of 0.2 cases per 100,000.[15]

[14] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *Healthy people 2000: Midcourse Review and 1995 Revisions*. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1995.
[15] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *Healthy People 2010*, Volume II (2nd edition). Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2000.

Syphilis Surveillance — Geographic Distribution

The epidemiology of P&S syphilis varies throughout California (Figure 3-4). In 2000, only 12 of 61 (20%) health jurisdictions reported more than two P&S syphilis cases (Figure 3-6). Fifty-seven percent of health jurisdictions reported no P&S syphilis in 2000. Nearly 80 percent of the total P&S syphilis morbidity for the state was reported from five health jurisdictions (Los Angeles, San Francisco, Orange, San Diego, and Long Beach). In 1999, these health jurisdictions accounted for 64 percent of the total state P&S syphilis morbidity. The increases in these jurisdictions are due to outbreaks among MSM in the Bay Area and Southern California.

Syphilis Surveillance — Gender

Male P&S syphilis rates have declined from 10.0 (per 100,000) in 1991 to 1.6 in 2000 (Figures 3-7, 3-11). However, this rate in 2000 represents an increase from 1.2 in 1999, due to localized outbreaks of P&S syphilis among MSM and transgender populations seen in 2000. Female rates have steadily declined from 6.9 in 1991 to 0.3 in 2000. Males have consistently had higher rates of P&S syphilis compared to females. From 1991 through 1998, the ratio of male to female P&S syphilis cases remained stable at approximately 1.6. In 1999, the P&S case ratio was three and increased again in 2000 to five.

Syphilis Surveillance — Age

In California, those most affected by P&S syphilis are adults (Figures 3-8, 3-9). In 2000, the highest P&S syphilis incidence was among those in the 30- to 34-year age group. In both 1999 and 2000, 57 percent of female cases occurred among women older than 30. However, P&S syphilis morbidity among males older than 30 increased from 68 percent in 1999 to 80 percent in 2000 (Figure 3-11).

Syphilis Surveillance — Race/Ethnicity

While rates were low in California in 2000, P&S syphilis disproportionately affected African Americans (Figures 3-10, 3-12). Compared to non-Hispanic whites, African Americans were nearly four times more likely to be reported with P&S syphilis. However, this represents a decrease from a ratio of eight reported in 1999. Hispanics were 1.3 times more likely to be infected than were non-Hispanic whites, also a decrease from a ratio of three in 1999.

Substantial declines in P&S syphilis were seen across all racial/ethnic groups in the mid-1990s (Figures 3-10, 3-12). Since 1991, the number of P&S cases decreased 95 percent in African Americans, 84 percent in Hispanics, and 69 percent in non-Hispanic whites. In 2000, the rate among African Americans was 2.9 (per 100,000), a modest decrease from 3.3 in 1999. The rate among non-Hispanic whites was 0.8 in 2000, twice the rate of 0.4 in 1999. This pattern of differential change by race is partially explained by the large percentage of MSM cases being non-Hispanic white.

Congenital Syphilis Surveillance

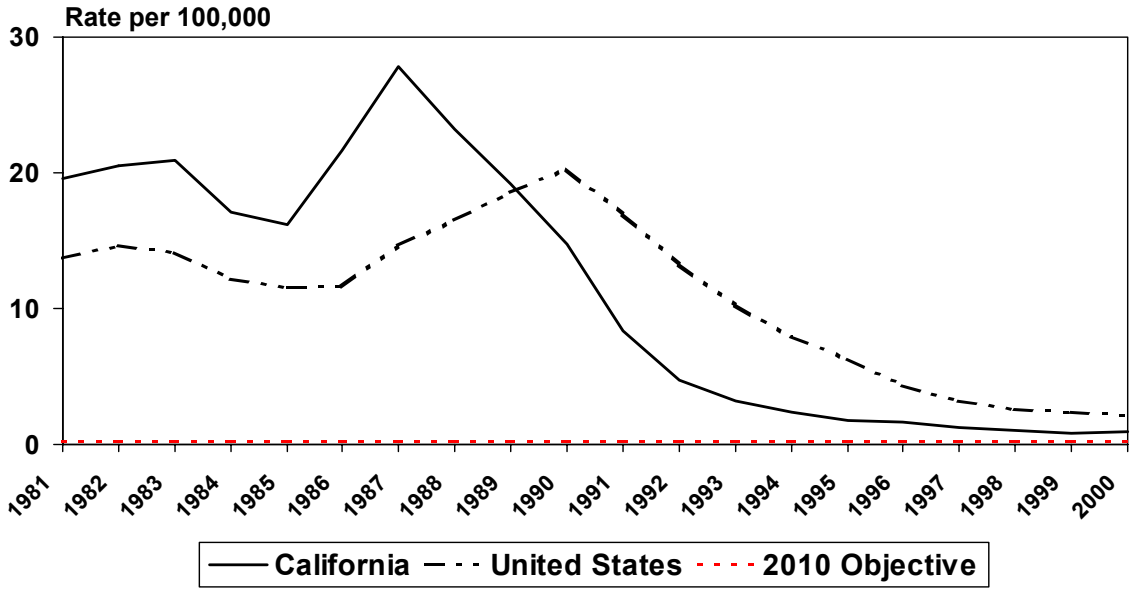
Trends in congenital syphilis morbidity follow those of adult P&S syphilis (Figure 3-23). As P&S syphilis rates declined in the state, congenital syphilis rates similarly declined. The rate of congenital syphilis in California was 106.5 per 100,000 live births in 1991 and has declined dramatically to 15.4 in 2000 (Figures 3-18, 3-19). Since 1996, California has successfully reached the Healthy People 2000 Objective of fewer than 40 congenital syphilis cases per 100,000 live births.[16] However, the congenital syphilis rate remains much higher than the Healthy People 2010 objective of 1 case per 100,000 live births (Figure 3-18).[17]

Racial/ethnic trends of congenital syphilis mirror those of adult P&S syphilis. Infants of African American and Hispanic females are disproportionately affected by congenital syphilis, with the rate in African Americans (38.5 per 100,000 live births) more than 11 times that of non-Hispanic whites (3.4). The rate in Hispanics (22.5) was more than six times that of non-Hispanic whites (Figures 3-24, 3-25, 3-26).

[16] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *Healthy people 2000: Midcourse Review and 1995 Revisions*. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1995.
[17] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *Healthy People 2010*, Volume II (2nd edition). Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2000.

CASE-BASED DATA

Figure 3-1. Primary and Secondary Syphilis, California *vs.* United States Rates, 1981–2000



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance, 2000*. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, September 2001, Table 1

California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch

Figure 3-2. Primary and Secondary Syphilis, Cases and Rates, California vs. United States, 1991–2000

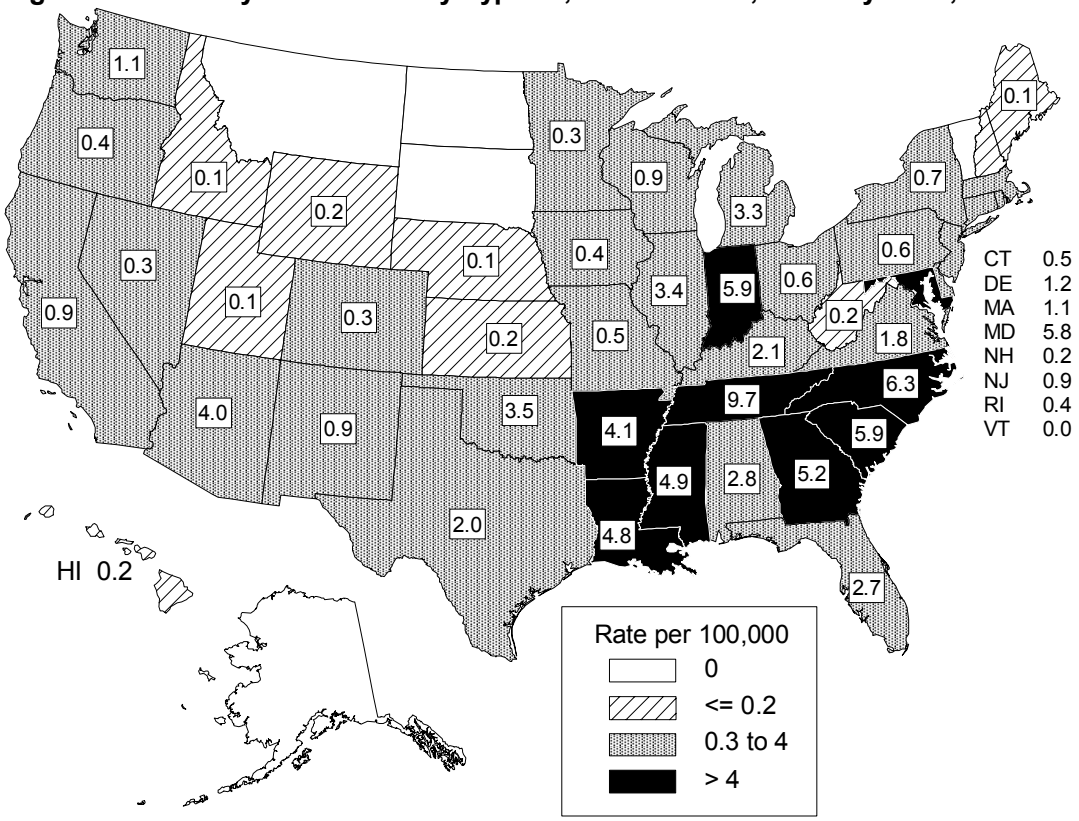
YEAR	Number of Cases		Case Rates	
	U.S.	California	U.S.	California
1991	42,950	2,604	17.0	8.3
1992	33,962	1,500	13.3	4.7
1993	26,497	1,019	10.3	3.2
1994	20,645	775	7.9	2.4
1995	16,543	591	6.3	1.8
1996	11,388	521	4.3	1.6
1997	8,556	386	3.2	1.2
1998	7,035	325	2.6	1.0
1999	6,617	284	2.4	0.8
2000	5,979	327	2.2	0.9

Note: Rates are per 100,000 population.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance, 2000*. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, September 2001, Table 1

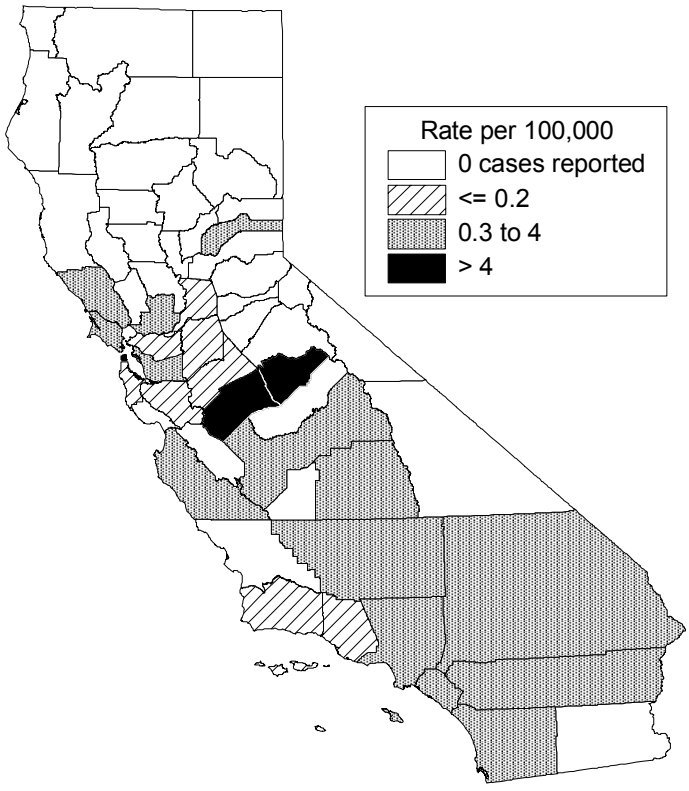
California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch

Figure 3-3. Primary and Secondary Syphilis, United States, Rates by State, 2000



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance, 2000*. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, September 2001, Table 25

Figure 3-4. Primary and Secondary Syphilis, California, Rates by County, 2000



Source: California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch

Figure 3-5. Primary and Secondary Syphilis, Cases & Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Gender, California vs. United States, 1996–2000

RACE/ETHNICITY AND GENDER	NUMBER OF CASES									
	1996		1997		1998		1999		2000	
	U.S.	CA	U.S.	CA	U.S.	CA	U.S.	CA	U.S.	CA
Total	**11,365**	**521**	**8,549**	**386**	**7,018**	**325**	**6,612**	**284**	**5,970**	**327**
Male	5,997	326	4,661	266	3,918	192	3,833	206	3,526	274
Female	5,368	192	3,888	119	3,100	132	2,779	77	2,444	51
American Indian/Alaska Native	42	3	41	2	56	2	54	0	52	0
Male	22	2	23	1	29	1	18	0	26	0
Female	21	1	18	1	28	1	36	0	26	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	52	11	33	6	36	5	43	8	37	13
Male	29	8	15	4	26	5	30	6	29	13
Female	24	3	17	2	10	0	13	2	8	0
Black	9,550	202	7,041	157	5,534	120	4,950	76	4,231	68
Male	4,992	108	3,786	109	3,009	63	2,788	47	2,368	47
Female	4,558	94	3,255	48	2,524	57	2,163	29	1,863	21
Hispanic	519	182	459	138	457	115	538	117	566	110
Male	348	127	315	104	319	77	399	90	405	91
Female	172	53	145	34	138	37	139	26	162	17
White	1,201	97	975	68	936	67	1,026	67	1,083	132
Male	607	61	523	39	536	37	598	49	698	120
Female	594	36	453	29	400	30	428	18	385	12

RACE/ETHNICITY AND GENDER	RATE PER 100,000									
	1996		1997		1998		1999		2000	
	U.S.	CA	U.S.	CA	U.S.	CA	U.S.	CA	U.S.	CA
Total	**4.3**	**1.6**	**3.2**	**1.2**	**2.6**	**1.0**	**2.4**	**0.8**	**2.2**	**0.9**
Male	4.6	2.0	3.6	1.6	3.0	1.1	2.9	1.2	2.6	1.6
Female	4.0	1.2	2.8	0.7	2.2	0.8	2.0	0.5	1.8	0.3
American Indian/Alaska Native	2.2	1.6	2.1	1.0	2.8	1.0	2.7	0.0	2.6	0.0
Male	2.2	2.1	2.3	1.0	2.9	1.0	1.9	0.0	2.6	0.0
Female	2.1	1.0	1.8	1.0	2.7	1.0	3.5	0.0	2.6	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3
Male	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.7
Female	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0
Black	29.9	8.9	21.8	6.8	16.9	5.2	15.0	3.3	12.8	2.9
Male	33.1	9.6	24.8	9.5	19.4	5.5	17.8	4.1	15.1	4.1
Female	27.1	8.1	19.1	4.1	14.6	4.9	12.4	2.5	10.7	1.8
Hispanic	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.7	1.1	1.8	1.0
Male	2.4	2.6	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.5	2.5	1.7	2.6	1.6
Female	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.5	1.0	0.3
White	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.8
Male	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.4
Female	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.1

Note: California totals include those cases with race/ethnicity or gender not specified.
U.S. numbers should be used only for race/ethnicity comparisons, not for overall totals or gender totals.
This is because states that did not report race/ethnicity for most cases were excluded from the U.S. table.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance, 2000.* Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, September 2001, Tables 32A and 32B

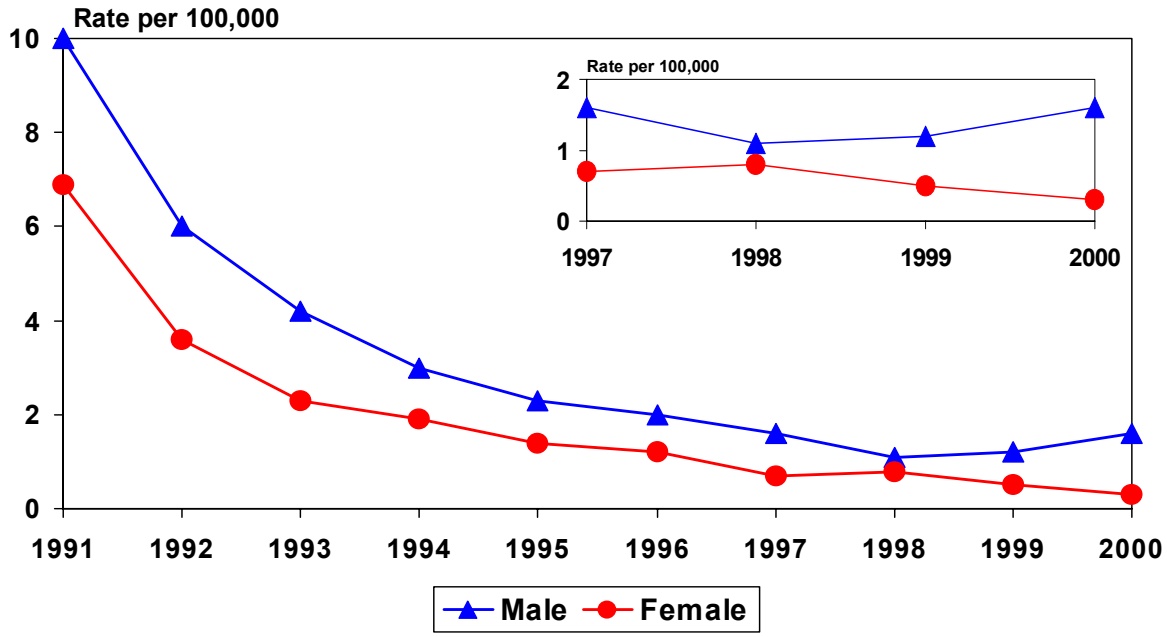
Figure 3.6. Primary and Secondary Syphilis, Cases and Rates by Health Jurisdiction, California, 1996–2000

HEALTH JURISDICTION	1996		1997		1998		1999		2000	
	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
CALIFORNIA	**521**	**1.6**	**386**	**1.2**	**325**	**1.0**	**284**	**0.8**	**327**	**0.9**
Alameda	10	0.8	7	0.5	11	0.8	8	0.6	11	0.8
Alpine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amador	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Berkeley	-	-	1	1.0	-	-	1	1.0	-	-
Butte	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calaveras	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colusa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contra Costa	-	-	1	0.1	1	0.1	7	0.7	1	0.1
Del Norte	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Dorado	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fresno	61	7.8	64	8.1	33	4.2	14	1.7	4	0.5
Glenn	1	3.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Humboldt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imperial	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inyo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kern	15	2.4	22	3.4	14	2.1	13	2.0	7	1.0
Kings	1	0.8	1	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lassen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long Beach	28	6.2	24	5.3	18	3.9	11	2.4	19	4.0
Los Angeles	225	2.6	105	1.2	118	1.3	83	0.9	134	1.5
Madera	4	3.5	7	5.9	1	0.8	2	1.6	-	-
Marin	-	-	1	0.4	-	-	1	0.4	1	0.4
Mariposa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5.8
Mendocino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Merced	-	-	1	0.5	5	2.4	1	0.5	10	4.7
Modoc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mono	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monterey	1	0.3	5	1.3	1	0.3	1	0.2	2	0.5
Napa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.1
Orange	19	0.7	7	0.3	25	0.9	33	1.2	26	0.9
Pasadena	2	1.5	-	-	4	3.0	2	1.5	-	-
Placer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plumas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riverside	11	0.8	4	0.3	3	0.2	2	0.1	6	0.4
Sacramento	6	0.5	4	0.3	1	0.1	2	0.2	1	0.1
San Benito	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Bernardino	7	0.4	8	0.5	7	0.4	12	0.7	10	0.6
San Diego	36	1.4	23	0.8	24	0.9	25	0.9	27	0.9
San Francisco	33	4.4	57	7.5	25	3.3	29	3.7	53	6.7
San Joaquin	46	8.6	27	5.0	13	2.4	19	3.4	1	0.2
San Luis Obispo	1	0.4	-	-	1	0.4	-	-	-	-
San Mateo	5	0.7	2	0.3	1	0.1	5	0.7	1	0.1
Santa Barbara	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.2	1	0.2
Santa Clara	3	0.2	5	0.3	3	0.2	4	0.2	2	0.1
Santa Cruz	1	0.4	1	0.4	-	-	1	0.4	-	-
Shasta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siskiyou	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solano	-	-	-	-	2	0.5	1	0.3	3	0.7
Sonoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.4
Stanislaus	3	0.7	5	1.2	9	2.1	1	0.2	1	0.2
Sutter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tehama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tulare	2	0.6	1	0.3	4	1.1	1	0.3	1	0.3
Tuolumne	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ventura	-	-	3	0.4	1	0.1	4	0.5	1	0.1
Yolo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yuba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: Rates are per 100,000 population.

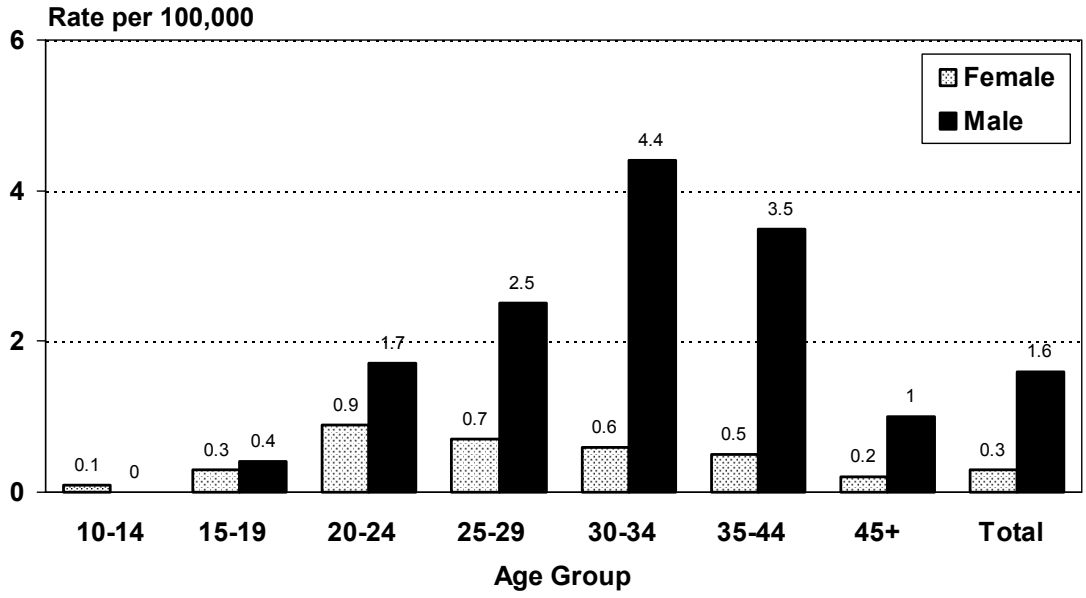
Source: California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch

Figure 3-7. Primary and Secondary Syphilis, Rates by Gender, California, 1991–2000



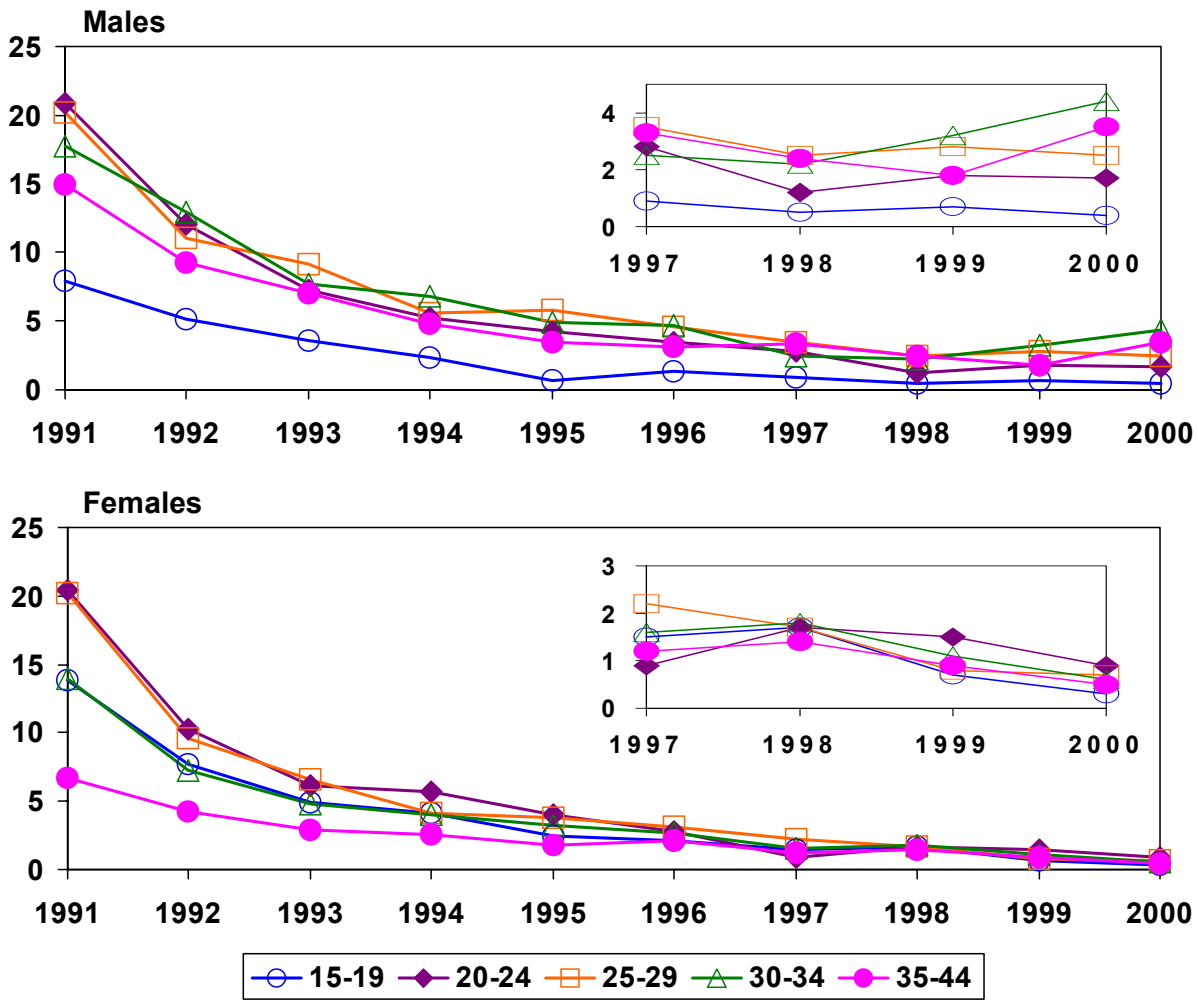
Source: California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch

Figure 3-8. Primary and Secondary Syphilis, Rates by Gender and Age Group, California, 2000



Source: California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch

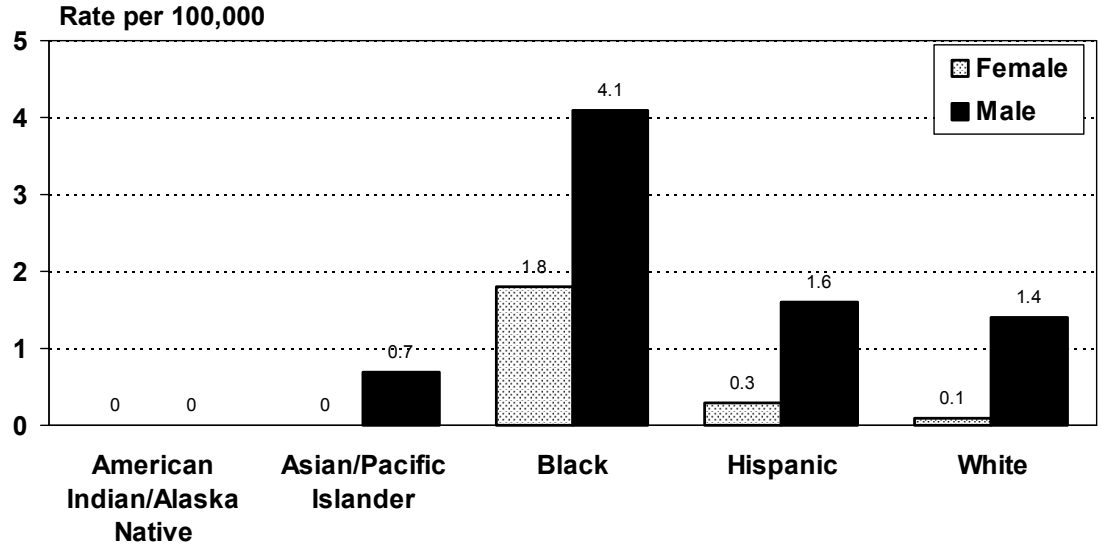
Figure 3-9. Primary and Secondary Syphilis, Rates by Age Group, California, 1991–2000



Note: Rates are per 100,000 population.

Source: California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch

Figure 3-10. Primary and Secondary Syphilis, Rates by Gender and Race/Ethnicity, California, 2000



Source: California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch

Figure 3-11. Primary and Secondary Syphilis, Cases & Rates by Age Group and Gender, California, 1991–2000

AGE GROUP & GENDER	NUMBER OF CASES									
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
California	**2,604**	**1,500**	**1,019**	**775**	**591**	**521**	**386**	**325**	**284**	**327**
Male	1,536	940	659	475	369	326	266	192	206	274
Female	1,053	555	359	297	220	192	119	132	77	51
0-9	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Male	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Female	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-14	13	7	3	3	1	2	1	1	1	1
Male	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Female	11	6	2	3	1	1	1	0	1	1
15-19	217	127	84	64	31	36	26	25	16	8
Male	83	53	37	24	7	14	10	6	8	5
Female	133	74	47	40	24	22	16	19	8	3
20-24	523	280	165	125	90	68	40	30	36	30
Male	284	161	95	64	49	39	31	13	20	20
Female	239	119	69	61	41	28	9	17	15	10
25-29	573	291	215	130	125	99	72	53	45	41
Male	300	163	130	79	80	62	47	33	36	31
Female	271	127	85	51	45	37	25	19	9	8
30-34	469	299	186	163	119	105	59	55	60	69
Male	267	195	118	103	74	69	37	32	46	62
Female	198	102	68	57	45	36	22	23	14	7
35-44	532	339	253	192	144	141	127	107	77	116
Male	367	233	179	126	95	85	93	68	53	103
Female	161	104	74	66	48	56	33	39	24	13
45+	267	152	108	95	80	69	61	53	48	62
Male	227	130	95	77	64	56	48	38	42	53
Female	37	22	13	18	16	12	13	15	6	9

AGE GROUP & GENDER	RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION									
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
California	**8.3**	**4.7**	**3.2**	**2.4**	**1.8**	**1.6**	**1.2**	**1.0**	**0.8**	**0.9**
Male	10.0	6.0	4.2	3.0	2.3	2.0	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.6
Female	6.9	3.6	2.3	1.9	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.3
0-9	0.0	a	a	a	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	a	0.0
Male	0.0	0.1	a	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	a	0.0
Female	0.0	0.0	0.0	a	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	a	0.1	a	a	a	a
Male	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Female	1.1	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
15-19	10.7	6.3	4.2	3.2	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.3
Male	7.9	5.1	3.6	2.3	0.7	1.3	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.4
Female	13.8	7.7	4.9	4.1	2.4	2.1	1.5	1.7	0.7	0.3
20-24	20.7	11.2	6.8	5.4	4.1	3.2	1.9	1.4	1.7	1.3
Male	20.9	12.0	7.3	5.2	4.2	3.5	2.8	1.2	1.8	1.7
Female	20.4	10.3	6.1	5.7	4.0	2.8	0.9	1.7	1.5	0.9
25-29	20.3	10.4	7.9	4.9	4.9	3.9	2.9	2.2	1.9	1.8
Male	20.2	11.0	9.1	5.6	5.8	4.6	3.5	2.5	2.8	2.5
Female	20.2	9.6	6.6	4.1	3.8	3.1	2.2	1.7	0.8	0.7
30-34	16.1	10.2	6.3	5.5	4.1	3.7	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.6
Male	17.8	12.9	7.7	6.8	4.9	4.7	2.5	2.2	3.2	4.4
Female	14.0	7.2	4.8	4.0	3.2	2.7	1.6	1.8	1.1	0.6
35-44	11.0	6.8	5.0	3.7	2.7	2.6	2.3	1.9	1.4	2.0
Male	15.0	9.3	7.0	4.8	3.5	3.1	3.3	2.4	1.8	3.5
Female	6.7	4.2	2.9	2.6	1.8	2.1	1.2	1.4	0.9	0.5
45+	3.2	1.7	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6
Male	5.8	3.2	2.3	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.0
Female	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2

a: Less than 0.05 per 100,000.

Note: California totals include those cases with age group or gender not specified.

Source: California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch

Figure 3-12. Primary and Secondary Syphilis, Cases & Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Gender, California, 1991–2000

RACE/ETHNICITY AND GENDER	NUMBER OF CASES									
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
California	**2,604**	**1,500**	**1,019**	**775**	**591**	**521**	**386**	**325**	**284**	**327**
Male	1,536	940	659	475	369	326	266	192	206	274
Female	1,053	555	359	297	220	192	119	132	77	51
American Indian/Alaska Native	6	6	3	2	5	3	2	2	0	0
Male	4	3	2	0	3	2	1	1	0	0
Female	2	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	37	28	22	18	14	11	6	5	8	13
Male	26	17	16	17	6	8	4	5	6	13
Female	11	11	6	1	8	3	2	0	2	0
Black	1,335	776	503	389	242	202	157	120	76	68
Male	700	445	297	207	145	108	109	63	47	47
Female	626	329	206	181	97	94	48	57	29	21
Hispanic	691	425	293	215	173	182	138	115	117	110
Male	474	302	213	161	117	127	104	77	90	91
Female	214	121	80	54	55	53	34	37	26	17
White	430	219	157	124	116	97	68	67	67	132
Male	270	146	103	74	72	61	39	37	49	120
Female	159	72	54	49	44	36	29	30	18	12
Other/Not Specified	105	46	41	27	41	26	15	16	16	4
Male	62	27	28	16	26	20	9	9	14	3
Female	41	19	12	10	14	5	5	7	2	1

RACE/ETHNICITY AND GENDER	RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION									
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
California	**8.3**	**4.7**	**3.2**	**2.4**	**1.8**	**1.6**	**1.2**	**1.0**	**0.8**	**0.9**
Male	10.0	6.0	4.2	3.0	2.3	2.0	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.6
Female	6.9	3.6	2.3	1.9	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.3
American Indian/Alaska Native	3.2	3.1	1.6	1.0	2.6	1.6	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Male	4.3	3.2	2.1	0.0	3.2	2.1	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Female	2.1	3.1	1.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3
Male	1.8	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.7
Female	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Black	62.2	35.4	22.7	17.4	10.8	8.9	6.8	5.2	3.3	2.9
Male	66.1	41.2	27.2	18.8	13.1	9.6	9.5	5.5	4.1	4.1
Female	57.5	29.6	18.3	16.0	8.5	8.1	4.1	4.9	2.5	1.8
Hispanic	8.5	5.0	3.4	2.4	1.9	2.0	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.0
Male	11.3	6.9	4.7	3.5	2.5	2.6	2.1	1.5	1.7	1.6
Female	5.5	3.0	1.9	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.3
White	2.5	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.8
Male	3.2	1.7	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.6	1.4
Female	1.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1

Note: California totals include those cases with race/ethnicity or gender not specified.

Source: California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch

Figure 3-13. Primary and Secondary Syphilis, Cases & Rates by Gender, Race/Ethnicity, and Age Group, California, 2000

Race & Age Group	Total		Female		Male		Gender Not Specified
	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases
Total	**327**	**0.9**	**51**	**0.3**	**274**	**1.6**	**2**
Ages 0 - 9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
10 - 14	1	a	1	0.1	0	0.0	0
15 - 19	8	0.3	3	0.3	5	0.4	0
20 - 24	30	1.3	10	0.9	20	1.7	0
25 - 29	41	1.8	8	0.7	31	2.5	2
30 - 34	69	2.6	7	0.6	62	4.4	0
35 - 44	116	2.0	13	0.5	103	3.5	0
45+	62	0.6	9	0.2	53	1.0	0
Not Specified	0	-	0	-	0	-	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	**0**	**0.0**	**0**	**0.0**	**0**	**0.0**	**0**
Ages 0 - 9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
10 - 14	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
15 - 19	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
20 - 24	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
25 - 29	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
30 - 34	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
35 - 44	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
45+	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Not Specified	0	-	0	-	0	-	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	**13**	**0.3**	**0**	**0.0**	**13**	**0.7**	**0**
Ages 0 - 9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
10 - 14	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
15 - 19	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
20 - 24	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
25 - 29	4	1.3	0	0.0	4	2.6	0
30 - 34	6	1.9	0	0.0	6	3.8	0
35 - 44	1	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.3	0
45+	2	0.2	0	0.0	2	0.4	0
Not Specified	0	-	0	-	0	-	0
Black	**68**	**2.9**	**21**	**1.8**	**47**	**4.1**	**0**
Ages 0 - 9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
10 - 14	1	0.5	1	1.0	0	0.0	0
15 - 19	2	1.1	1	1.2	1	1.1	0
20 - 24	6	3.3	4	4.9	2	2.1	0
25 - 29	10	5.9	5	6.4	5	5.4	0
30 - 34	5	2.8	0	0.0	5	5.3	0
35 - 44	23	5.9	5	2.5	18	9.5	0
45+	21	3.3	5	1.4	16	5.5	0
Not Specified	0	-	0	-	0	-	0
Hispanic	**110**	**1.0**	**17**	**0.3**	**91**	**1.6**	**2**
Ages 0 - 9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
10 - 14	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
15 - 19	4	0.5	1	0.2	3	0.7	0
20 - 24	15	1.9	3	0.8	12	3.0	0
25 - 29	18	2.2	3	0.8	13	2.9	2
30 - 34	20	2.1	3	0.7	17	3.1	0
35 - 44	37	2.3	3	0.4	34	3.9	0
45+	16	0.8	4	0.4	12	1.2	0
Not Specified	0	-	0	-	0	-	0
White	**132**	**0.8**	**12**	**0.1**	**120**	**1.4**	**0**
Ages 0 - 9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
10 - 14	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
15 - 19	2	0.2	1	0.2	1	0.2	0
20 - 24	9	0.9	3	0.6	6	1.2	0
25 - 29	9	0.9	0	0.0	9	1.7	0
30 - 34	36	3.0	3	0.5	33	5.4	0
35 - 44	53	1.8	5	0.3	48	3.1	0
45+	23	0.3	0	0.0	23	0.7	0
Not Specified	0	-	0	-	0	-	0
Other/Unknown	**4**	**-**	**1**	**-**	**3**	**-**	**0**
Ages 0 - 9	0	-	0	-	0	-	0
10 - 14	0	-	0	-	0	-	0
15 - 19	0	-	0	-	0	-	0
20 - 24	0	-	0	-	0	-	0
25 - 29	0	-	0	-	0	-	0
30 - 34	2	-	1	-	1	-	0
35 - 44	2	-	0	-	2	-	0
45+	0	-	0	-	0	-	0
Not Specified	0	-	0	-	0	-	0

a: Less than 0.05 per 100,000.

Note: Rates are per 100,000 population.

Source: California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch

Figure 3-14. Primary and Secondary Syphilis, Cases & Rates for Females of Childbearing Age (15–44) by Health Jurisdiction, California, 1996–2000

HEALTH JURISDICTION	1996		1997		1998		1999		2000	
	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
CALIFORNIA	**179**	**2.5**	**105**	**1.4**	**117**	**1.6**	**70**	**1.0**	**41**	**0.6**
Alameda	3	1.1	-	-	6	2.1	1	0.3	-	-
Alpine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amador	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Berkeley	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3.3	-	-
Butte	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calaveras	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colusa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contra Costa	-	-	-	-	1	0.5	2	1.0	-	-
Del Norte	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Dorado	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fresno	26	15.3	23	13.5	18	10.4	6	3.5	-	-
Glenn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Humboldt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imperial	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inyo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kern	6	4.5	6	4.5	6	4.4	6	4.3	1	0.7
Kings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lassen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long Beach	10	9.0	10	9.0	5	4.4	2	1.8	1	0.9
Los Angeles	81	4.1	31	1.6	42	2.1	23	1.2	14	0.7
Madera	3	11.2	2	7.4	1	3.6	-	-	-	-
Marin	-	-	1	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mariposa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mendocino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Merced	-	-	-	-	2	4.5	-	-	2	4.3
Modoc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mono	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monterey	1	1.4	2	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Napa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orange	6	1.0	2	0.3	3	0.5	5	0.8	2	0.3
Pasadena	-	-	-	-	4	12.0	-	-	-	-
Placer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plumas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riverside	6	2.0	1	0.3	2	0.6	1	0.3	-	-
Sacramento	2	0.8	2	0.8	-	-	1	0.4	-	-
San Benito	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Bernardino	2	0.6	3	0.8	3	0.8	5	1.3	7	1.9
San Diego	11	1.8	4	0.6	7	1.1	6	0.9	6	0.9
San Francisco	3	1.7	10	5.7	2	1.2	1	0.6	5	3.0
San Joaquin	17	15.0	5	4.4	7	6.0	9	7.6	-	-
San Luis Obispo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Mateo	1	0.7	1	0.7	1	0.7	1	0.7	-	-
Santa Barbara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Santa Clara	-	-	-	-	1	0.3	-	-	-	-
Santa Cruz	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shasta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siskiyou	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solano	-	-	-	-	1	1.2	-	-	1	1.2
Sonoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.1
Stanislaus	1	1.1	2	2.1	4	4.2	-	-	1	1.0
Sutter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tehama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tulare	-	-	-	-	1	1.3	-	-	-	-
Tuolumne	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ventura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yolo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yuba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: Rates are per 100,000 population.

Source: California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch

Figure 3-15. Early Latent Syphilis, Cases and Rates by Health Jurisdiction, California, 1996–2000

HEALTH JURISDICTION	1996		1997		1998		1999		2000	
	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
CALIFORNIA	**1,190**	**3.7**	**961**	**2.9**	**782**	**2.3**	**584**	**1.7**	**357**	**1.0**
Alameda	25	2.0	33	2.5	25	1.9	20	1.5	4	0.3
Alpine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amador	1	2.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Berkeley	1	1.0	2	1.9	-	-	1	1.0	-	-
Butte	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calaveras	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colusa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contra Costa	2	0.2	-	-	1	0.1	6	0.6	3	0.3
Del Norte	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Dorado	2	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1.3
Fresno	111	14.2	100	12.7	55	6.9	38	4.7	18	2.2
Glenn	1	3.7	-	-	-	-	1	3.7	-	-
Humboldt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imperial	2	1.4	1	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inyo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kern	19	3.0	15	2.3	16	2.5	4	0.6	9	1.3
Kings	2	1.7	-	-	1	0.8	-	-	4	3.0
Lake	-	-	1	1.7	-	-	-	-	1	1.7
Lassen	2	6.1	1	2.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long Beach	41	9.1	12	2.7	15	3.3	21	4.5	14	3.0
Los Angeles	760	8.7	647	7.4	525	5.9	330	3.7	190	2.1
Madera	2	1.7	3	2.5	4	3.3	6	4.8	1	0.8
Marin	1	0.4	3	1.2	2	0.8	1	0.4	-	-
Mariposa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mendocino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Merced	3	1.5	-	-	6	2.9	3	1.4	12	5.6
Modoc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mono	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monterey	3	0.8	4	1.0	2	0.5	-	-	1	0.2
Napa	2	1.7	1	0.8	2	1.6	-	-	-	-
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orange	22	0.8	11	0.4	11	0.4	35	1.2	19	0.7
Pasadena	5	3.7	2	1.5	2	1.5	1	0.7	-	-
Placer	-	-	1	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plumas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riverside	31	2.2	9	0.6	9	0.6	11	0.7	12	0.8
Sacramento	15	1.3	10	0.9	12	1.0	3	0.2	2	0.2
San Benito	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Bernardino	12	0.7	8	0.5	5	0.3	10	0.6	5	0.3
San Diego	43	1.6	18	0.7	21	0.8	23	0.8	10	0.4
San Francisco	11	1.5	16	2.1	15	2.0	14	1.8	19	2.4
San Joaquin	34	6.3	36	6.6	23	4.2	25	4.4	12	2.1
San Luis Obispo	1	0.4	1	0.4	2	0.8	1	0.4	-	-
San Mateo	3	0.4	-	-	1	0.1	3	0.4	2	0.3
Santa Barbara	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.5	1	0.2
Santa Clara	6	0.4	4	0.2	5	0.3	11	0.7	4	0.2
Santa Cruz	-	-	-	-	1	0.4	-	-	1	0.4
Shasta	2	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siskiyou	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solano	2	0.5	-	-	4	1.0	2	0.5	-	-
Sonoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stanislaus	3	0.7	4	0.9	12	2.7	4	0.9	8	1.8
Sutter	1	1.3	1	1.3	-	-	1	1.3	-	-
Tehama	3	5.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tulare	10	2.8	13	3.6	4	1.1	4	1.1	3	0.8
Tuolumne	2	3.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ventura	3	0.4	4	0.5	1	0.1	2	0.3	-	-
Yolo	1	0.6	-	-	-	-	1	0.6	-	-
Yuba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: Rates are per 100,000 population.

Source: California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch

Figure 3-16. Early Latent Syphilis, Cases & Rates by Gender, Race/Ethnicity, and Age Group, California, 200(

Race & Age Group	Total		Female		Male		Gender Not Specified
	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases
Total	**357**	**1.0**	**136**	**0.8**	**217**	**1.2**	**4**
Ages 0 - 9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
10 - 14	2	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	0
15 - 19	29	1.2	22	1.9	7	0.6	0
20 - 24	51	2.3	31	2.9	20	1.7	0
25 - 29	70	3.0	31	2.8	36	2.9	3
30 - 34	60	2.2	12	1.0	47	3.3	1
35 - 44	96	1.7	27	1.0	69	2.3	0
45+	49	0.4	12	0.2	37	0.7	0
Not Specified	0	-	0	-	0	-	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	**3**	**1.5**	**2**	**1.9**	**1**	**1.0**	**0**
Ages 0 - 9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
10 - 14	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
15 - 19	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
20 - 24	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
25 - 29	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
30 - 34	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
35 - 44	1	2.9	1	5.6	0	0.0	0
45+	2	2.9	1	2.7	1	3.1	0
Not Specified	0	-	0	-	0	-	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	**8**	**0.2**	**2**	**0.1**	**5**	**0.3**	**1**
Ages 0 - 9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
10 - 14	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
15 - 19	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
20 - 24	1	0.4	1	0.7	0	0.0	0
25 - 29	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1
30 - 34	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
35 - 44	4	0.6	1	0.3	3	0.9	0
45+	2	0.2	0	0.0	2	0.4	0
Not Specified	0	-	0	-	0	-	0
Black	**55**	**2.4**	**20**	**1.7**	**34**	**2.9**	**1**
Ages 0 - 9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
10 - 14	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
15 - 19	2	1.1	1	1.2	1	1.1	0
20 - 24	6	3.3	3	3.6	3	3.1	0
25 - 29	12	7.0	4	5.1	7	7.6	1
30 - 34	8	4.4	3	3.4	5	5.3	0
35 - 44	14	3.6	6	3.0	8	4.2	0
45+	13	2.0	3	0.9	10	3.5	0
Not Specified	0	-	0	-	0	-	0
Hispanic	**229**	**2.1**	**94**	**1.8**	**133**	**2.4**	**2**
Ages 0 - 9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
10 - 14	2	0.2	1	0.2	1	0.2	0
15 - 19	22	2.6	17	4.2	5	1.2	0
20 - 24	39	5.0	23	6.2	16	4.0	0
25 - 29	51	6.1	25	6.6	25	5.5	1
30 - 34	41	4.3	5	1.2	35	6.4	1
35 - 44	52	3.2	16	2.1	36	4.1	0
45+	22	1.1	7	0.7	15	1.5	0
Not Specified	0	-	0	-	0	-	0
White	**55**	**0.3**	**15**	**0.2**	**40**	**0.5**	**0**
Ages 0 - 9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
10 - 14	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
15 - 19	3	0.3	3	0.6	0	0.0	0
20 - 24	3	0.3	2	0.4	1	0.2	0
25 - 29	5	0.5	2	0.4	3	0.6	0
30 - 34	11	0.9	4	0.7	7	1.1	0
35 - 44	23	0.8	3	0.2	20	1.3	0
45+	10	0.1	1	a	9	0.3	0
Not Specified	0	-	0	-	0	-	0
Other/Unknown	**7**	**-**	**3**	**-**	**4**	**-**	**0**
Ages 0 - 9	0	-	0	-	0	-	0
10 - 14	0	-	0	-	0	-	0
15 - 19	2	-	1	-	1	-	0
20 - 24	2	-	2	-	0	-	0
25 - 29	1	-	0	-	1	-	0
30 - 34	0	-	0	-	0	-	0
35 - 44	2	-	0	-	2	-	0
45+	0	-	0	-	0	-	0
Not Specified	0	-	0	-	0	-	0

Note: Rates are per 100,000 population.

Source: California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch

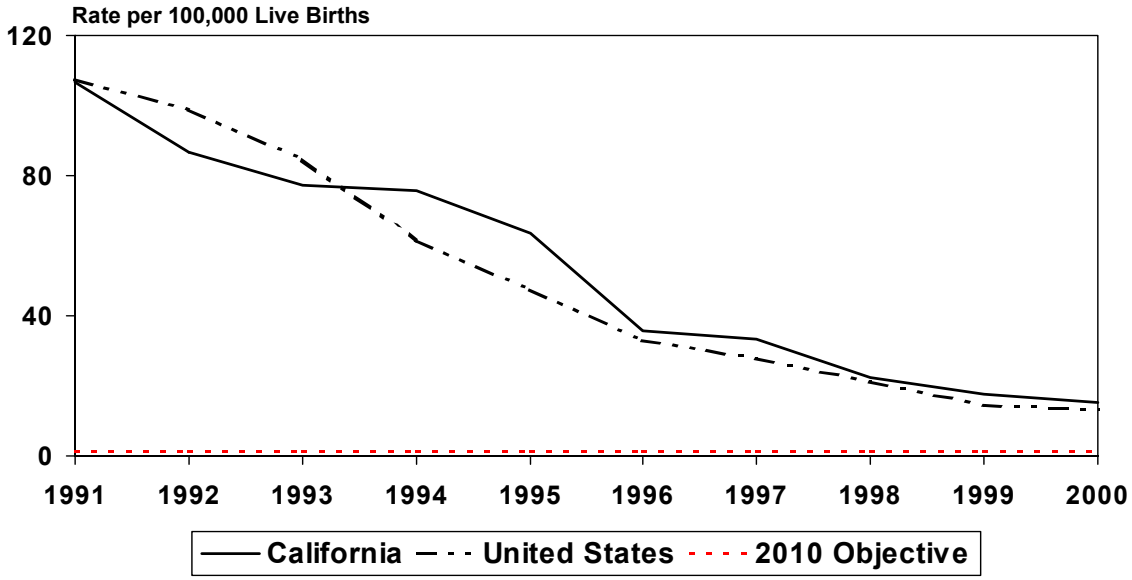
Figure 3-17. Late/Late Latent Syphilis, Cases and Rates by Health Jurisdiction, California, 1996–2000

HEALTH JURISDICTION	1996		1997		1998		1999		2000	
	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
CALIFORNIA	**2,591**	**8.0**	**2,372**	**7.2**	**1,761**	**5.3**	**1,931**	**5.7**	**2,597**	**7.5**
Alameda	96	7.6	89	6.9	104	7.9	76	5.7	76	5.6
Alpine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amador	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5.7	-	-
Berkeley	2	2.0	7	6.7	10	9.6	5	4.8	4	3.8
Butte	2	1.0	1	0.5	-	-	-	-	4	1.9
Calaveras	2	5.1	-	-	-	-	3	7.3	1	2.4
Colusa	-	-	2	10.6	-	-	1	5.3	-	-
Contra Costa	34	3.8	35	3.8	7	0.8	2	0.2	7	0.7
Del Norte	1	3.6	-	-	1	3.5	1	3.6	-	-
El Dorado	1	0.7	1	0.7	1	0.7	-	-	1	0.6
Fresno	63	8.1	98	12.4	73	9.2	79	9.8	57	7.0
Glenn	-	-	1	3.7	-	-	1	3.7	1	3.7
Humboldt	1	0.8	-	-	-	-	1	0.8	-	-
Imperial	2	1.4	7	4.9	4	2.8	4	2.8	3	2.0
Inyo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kern	234	36.8	195	30.2	78	12.0	86	12.9	52	7.7
Kings	6	5.1	9	7.5	10	7.9	2	1.5	7	5.2
Lake	-	-	-	-	1	1.7	-	-	-	-
Lassen	4	12.2	2	5.8	-	-	1	2.9	-	-
Long Beach	78	17.4	53	11.7	63	13.8	58	12.5	55	11.7
Los Angeles	1,182	13.6	849	9.7	603	6.8	742	8.3	1,495	16.4
Madera	31	26.8	84	70.3	44	36.3	13	10.5	10	7.8
Marin	16	6.7	8	3.3	17	6.9	12	4.9	11	4.4
Mariposa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mendocino	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2.3	-	-
Merced	6	3.0	7	3.4	7	3.4	2	0.9	5	2.3
Modoc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mono	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monterey	9	2.4	15	3.9	9	2.3	18	4.5	11	2.7
Napa	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3.2	1	0.8
Nevada	-	-	2	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orange	172	6.4	159	5.8	136	4.9	174	6.1	168	5.8
Pasadena	12	9.0	16	11.9	15	11.2	4	3.0	9	6.6
Placer	-	-	1	0.4	3	1.3	1	0.4	-	-
Plumas	1	4.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riverside	50	3.5	63	4.3	45	3.0	44	2.9	41	2.6
Sacramento	34	3.0	35	3.0	23	1.9	13	1.1	20	1.6
San Benito	-	-	2	4.0	1	2.0	-	-	3	5.5
San Bernardino	79	4.9	79	4.8	86	5.1	105	6.1	117	6.7
San Diego	143	5.4	196	7.2	135	4.9	199	7.1	198	6.9
San Francisco	112	14.8	111	14.6	91	11.8	84	10.8	91	11.6
San Joaquin	36	6.7	36	6.6	31	5.6	33	5.9	19	3.3
San Luis Obispo	12	5.1	7	2.9	3	1.2	-	-	5	2.0
San Mateo	5	0.7	2	0.3	5	0.7	39	5.5	13	1.8
Santa Barbara	23	5.9	17	4.3	9	2.3	5	1.2	12	3.0
Santa Clara	59	3.6	78	4.7	57	3.4	41	2.4	37	2.2
Santa Cruz	5	2.0	13	5.2	7	2.8	7	2.7	9	3.5
Shasta	1	0.6	1	0.6	1	0.6	-	-	2	1.2
Sierra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siskiyou	1	2.2	3	6.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solano	4	1.1	9	2.4	11	2.9	8	2.0	3	0.7
Sonoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.4	-	-
Stanislaus	17	4.0	23	5.3	15	3.4	6	1.3	4	0.9
Sutter	2	2.6	1	1.3	2	2.6	1	1.3	2	2.5
Tehama	-	-	-	-	1	1.8	-	-	1	1.8
Trinity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tulare	21	5.8	23	6.3	17	4.6	14	3.8	12	3.2
Tuolumne	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.8	1	1.8
Ventura	26	3.6	26	3.6	30	4.1	32	4.2	27	3.5
Yolo	4	2.5	3	1.8	5	3.0	2	1.2	2	1.2
Yuba	2	3.2	3	4.8	-	-	1	1.6	-	-

Note: Rates are per 100,000 population.

Source: California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch

Figure 3-18. Congenital Syphilis in Infants < 1 Year of Age, California *vs.* United States Rates, 1991–2000



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance, 2000*. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, September 2001, Table 37

California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch

Figure 3-19. Congenital Syphilis in Infants < 1 Year of Age, Cases and Rates, California vs. United States, 1991–2000

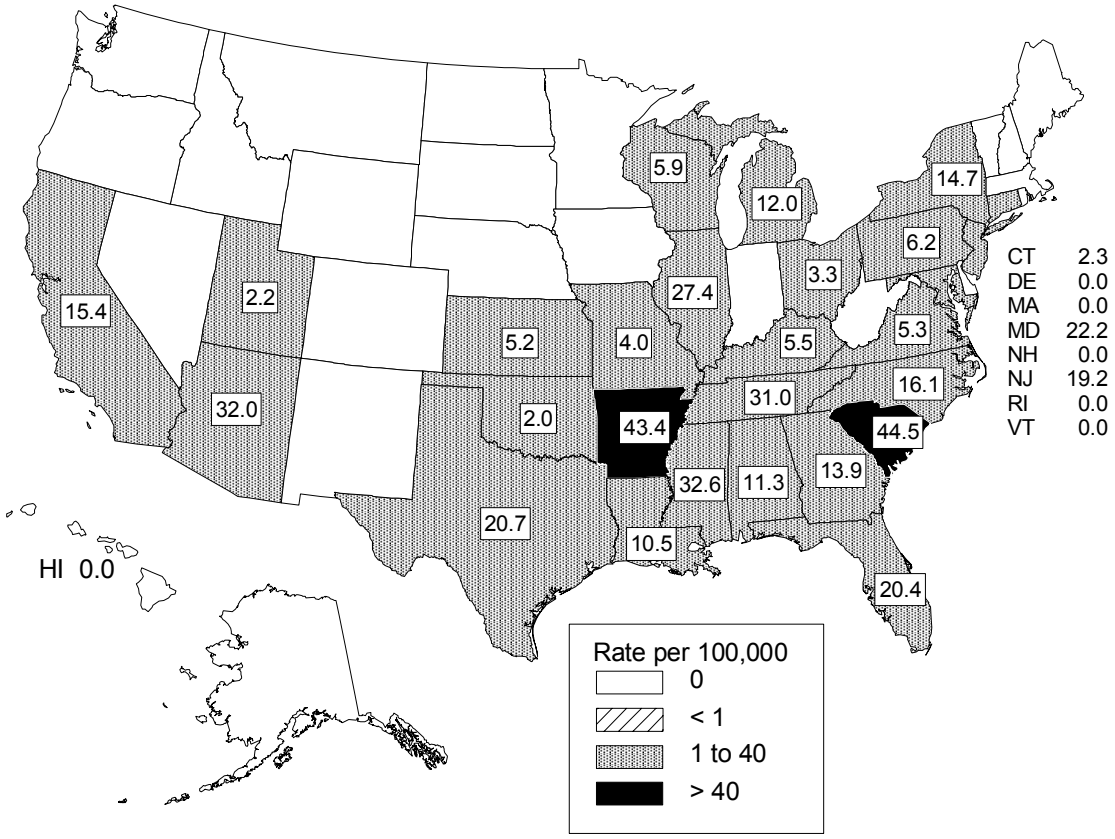
YEAR	Number of Cases		Case Rates	
	U.S.	California	U.S.	California
1991	4,410	649	107.3	106.5
1992	4,024	520	99.0	86.5
1993	3,395	452	84.9	77.3
1994	2,435	428	61.6	75.5
1995	1,857	350	47.6	63.5
1996	1,279	191	32.9	35.5
1997	1,077	174	27.8	33.2
1998	839	116	21.3	22.3
1999	573	92	14.5	17.8
2000	529	82	13.4	15.4

Note: Rates are per 100,000 population.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance, 2000*. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, September 2001, Table 37

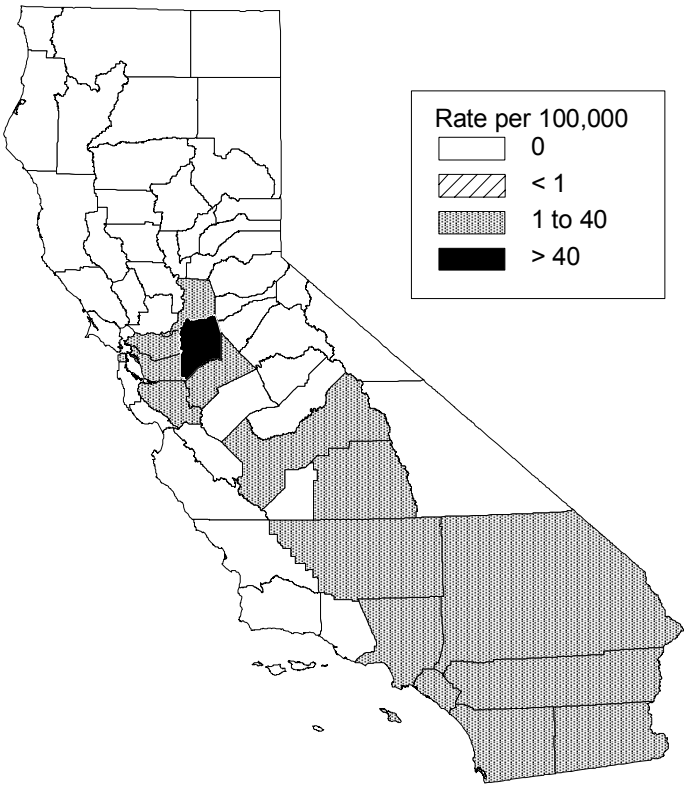
California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch

Figure 3-20. Congenital Syphilis, United States, Rates in Infants < 1 Year of Age by State, 2000



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance, 2000*. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, September 2001, Table 39

Figure 3-21. Congenital Syphilis, California, Rates in Infants < 1 Year of Age by County, 2000



Source: California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch

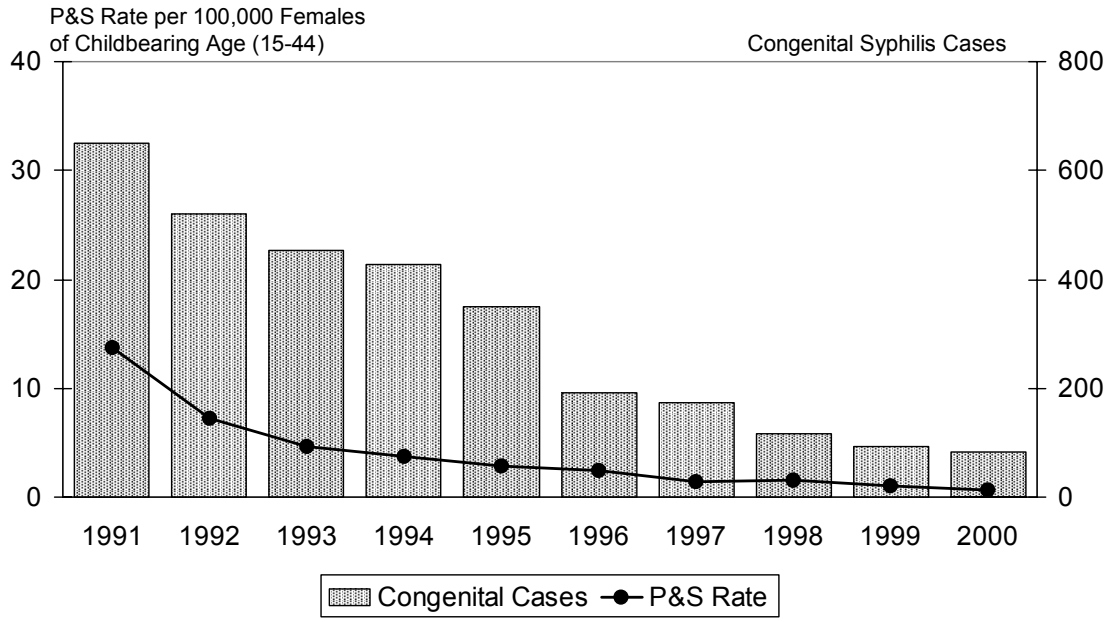
Figure 3-22. Congenital Syphilis in Infants < 1 Year of Age, Cases and Rates by Health Jurisdiction, California, 1996–2000

HEALTH JURISDICTION	1996		1997		1998		1999		2000	
	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
CALIFORNIA	**191**	**35.5**	**174**	**33.2**	**116**	**22.3**	**92**	**17.8**	**82**	**15.4**
Alameda	10	50.8	5	25.3	4	20.1	5	25.5	3	14.1
Alpine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amador	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Berkeley	-	-	1	101.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Butte	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calaveras	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colusa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contra Costa	1	8.1	2	16.3	-	-	1	7.9	3	22.7
Del Norte	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Dorado	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fresno	16	109.3	19	134.6	8	55.7	6	42.8	4	28.0
Glenn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Humboldt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imperial	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	40.6	1	38.9
Inyo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kern	2	17.3	-	-	3	26.0	1	8.8	3	25.7
Kings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lassen	1	336.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long Beach	12	132.3	12	136.1	5	58.8	7	82.4	2	23.8
Los Angeles	95	60.4	75	49.7	60	40.6	36	24.8	40	27.3
Madera	-	-	-	-	2	96.5	-	-	-	-
Marin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mariposa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mendocino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Merced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Modoc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mono	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monterey	-	-	-	-	1	14.7	1	14.9	-	-
Napa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orange	14	29.2	19	40.0	8	17.3	6	12.9	6	12.8
Pasadena	2	77.5	1	40.6	-	-	1	41.9	-	-
Placer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plumas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riverside	4	17.0	6	25.7	-	-	2	8.5	3	12.1
Sacramento	3	16.8	6	34.7	2	11.3	2	11.3	2	11.0
San Benito	-	-	-	-	1	112.2	-	-	-	-
San Bernardino	2	6.8	-	-	3	10.6	1	3.5	2	7.0
San Diego	8	17.8	15	34.7	12	27.6	14	32.4	3	6.8
San Francisco	3	35.9	2	24.4	1	12.3	1	12.3	1	11.6
San Joaquin	9	102.5	3	34.4	3	34.7	4	45.2	5	52.1
San Luis Obispo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Mateo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Santa Barbara	-	-	1	17.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Santa Clara	3	11.3	2	7.6	-	-	2	7.6	1	3.6
Santa Cruz	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shasta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siskiyou	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solano	1	17.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sonoma	-	-	-	-	1	18.3	1	18.5	-	-
Stanislaus	2	27.9	1	14.7	1	14.4	-	-	2	27.6
Sutter	1	87.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tehama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tulare	1	13.9	1	14.4	1	14.5	-	-	1	13.8
Tuolumne	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ventura	-	-	2	17.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yolo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yuba	1	91.5	1	95.6	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: Rates are per 100,000 live births.

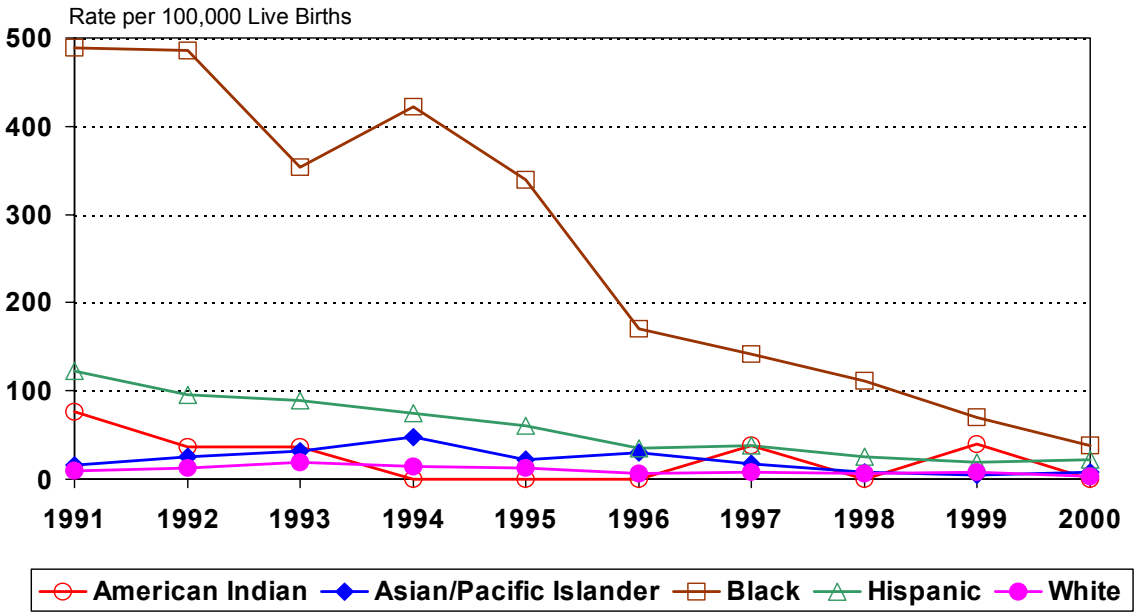
Source: California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch

Figure 3-23. Congenital Syphilis Cases in Infants < 1 Year of Age *versus* Primary & Secondary Syphilis Rates, California, 1991–2000



Source: California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch

Figure 3-24. Congenital Syphilis in Infants < 1 Year of Age, Rates by Race/Ethnicity of Mother, California, 1991–2000



Source: California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch

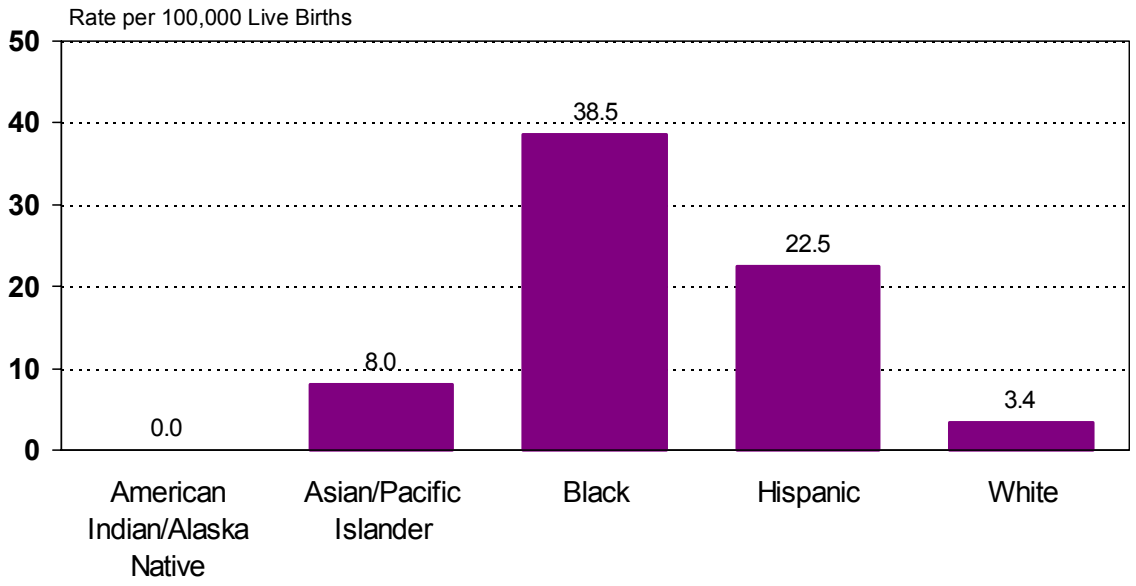
Figure 3-25. Congenital Syphilis in Infants < 1 Year of Age, Cases and Rates by Race/Ethnicity of Mother, California, 1991–2000

RACE/ETHNICITY AND GENDER	NUMBER OF CASES									
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
California	**649**	**520**	**452**	**428**	**350**	**191**	**174**	**116**	**92**	**82**
American Indian/Alaska Native	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	9	15	18	28	13	17	10	4	3	5
Black	229	221	155	175	133	63	51	39	24	13
Hispanic	318	251	232	192	152	90	96	62	46	58
White	25	28	43	30	26	12	15	11	15	6
Other/Not Specified	66	4	3	3	26	9	1	0	3	0

RACE/ETHNICITY AND GENDER	RATE PER 100,000 LIVE BIRTHS									
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
California	**106.5**	**86.5**	**77.3**	**75.5**	**63.5**	**35.5**	**33.2**	**22.3**	**17.8**	**15.4**
American Indian/Alaska Native	75.7	37.3	36.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.7	0.0	40.0	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	15.7	25.6	31.3	48.4	22.7	29.9	17.7	7.2	5.3	8.0
Black	489.5	485.6	353.4	421.9	339.6	170.1	141.8	110.8	70.3	38.5
Hispanic	123.3	95.3	88.5	74.6	59.9	35.3	38.6	25.0	18.5	22.5
White	10.2	12.1	19.7	14.5	13.1	6.4	8.3	6.1	8.6	3.4

Source: California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch

Figure 3-26. Congenital Syphilis in Infants < 1 Year of Age, Rates by Race/Ethnicity of Mother, California, 2000



Source: California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch

OTHER STDS

OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES IN CALIFORNIA

Case-Based Surveillance for Other STDs

Data Source: State surveillance for pelvic inflammatory disease (PID), non-gonococcal urethritis (NGU), and chancroid in California consists of case-based surveillance. Case reports of PID, NGU, and chancroid are submitted to CDHS from local health jurisdictions in the form of CMRs. Submission of CMRs may be accomplished electronically in two ways. Most health jurisdictions either use the AVSS communicable disease module, or enter case data into a non-AVSS database using regional office computers or STD surveillance unit staff support in Sacramento. A small number of health jurisdictions report case data through paper-based transactions, either as individual CMRs or aggregate data tables.

Case-Based Pelvic Inflammatory Disease Surveillance

In 2000, 1,284 cases of PID were reported, for an incidence of 7.4 per 100,000 females (Figure 4-1). PID can be caused by gonorrhea and/or chlamydia infections; the diagnosis is often based on clinical findings. These findings may or may not be confirmed through laboratory testing. Thus, case-based surveillance is likely to underestimate the actual incidence of PID.

Case-Based Non-Gonococcal Urethritis Surveillance

In 2000, 4,789 cases of NGU were reported, for an incidence of 27.5 per 100,000 males (Figure 4-2). NGU can be caused by chlamydia and other sexually transmitted bacteria and protozoa. The diagnosis of NGU is generally based on clinical findings, along with point-of-care confirmation of urethral inflammation (e.g., urine leukocyte esterase and microscopy). These findings may or may not be confirmed through laboratory testing. Thus, case-based surveillance is unreliable and likely underestimates the true incidence of disease.

Case-Based Chancroid Surveillance

Few cases of chancroid have been reported over the past five years. In 2000, only two cases of chancroid were reported (Figure 4-3). Currently, chancroid is an infrequent cause of genital ulcer disease.

CASE-BASED DATA

Figure 4-1. Pelvic Inflammatory Disease, Cases and Rates by Health Jurisdiction, California, 1996–2000

HEALTH JURISDICTION	1996		1997		1998		1999		2000	
	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
CALIFORNIA	**2,429**	**15.0**	**2,019**	**12.3**	**1,612**	**9.7**	**1,372**	**8.1**	**1,284**	**7.4**
Alameda	101	15.8	85	13.0	91	13.6	100	14.7	102	14.8
Alpine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amador	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Berkeley	5	9.7	7	13.6	12	23.1	2	3.8	6	11.5
Butte	2	2.0	1	1.0	2	1.9	2	1.9	2	1.9
Calaveras	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colusa	2	22.5	2	22.1	-	-	1	10.2	3	29.5
Contra Costa	89	19.9	92	20.2	82	17.7	77	16.5	91	19.3
Del Norte	-	-	-	-	3	22.2	1	7.2	-	-
El Dorado	-	-	10	13.6	4	5.3	5	6.4	6	7.3
Fresno	107	27.6	116	29.6	45	11.3	32	7.9	11	2.7
Glenn	-	-	1	7.5	1	7.3	-	-	-	-
Humboldt	21	33.3	18	28.3	27	42.2	33	51.2	14	21.6
Imperial	20	29.3	34	49.2	30	42.3	17	23.3	17	22.6
Inyo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kern	173	56.5	105	33.7	112	35.2	104	32.0	64	19.3
Kings	16	30.0	9	16.6	3	5.4	-	-	1	1.7
Lake	14	49.8	4	14.2	5	17.2	2	6.7	2	6.5
Lassen	1	8.0	-	-	3	22.4	-	-	-	-
Long Beach	45	20.3	42	18.8	68	30.2	44	19.3	30	13.0
Los Angeles	722	16.4	615	13.7	200	4.4	135	3.0	126	2.7
Madera	4	7.0	6	10.2	7	11.5	8	12.7	3	4.6
Marin	57	47.3	57	46.6	19	15.4	32	25.8	36	28.9
Mariposa	-	-	2	25.2	1	12.5	-	-	-	-
Mendocino	5	11.8	1	2.3	3	6.8	3	6.7	4	8.8
Merced	6	6.1	2	2.0	6	5.9	7	6.7	5	4.7
Modoc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mono	2	41.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monterey	6	3.5	6	3.3	18	9.8	17	9.1	15	7.9
Napa	10	16.6	8	13.1	6	9.7	1	1.6	1	1.6
Nevada	3	6.8	-	-	4	8.7	4	8.4	7	14.2
Orange	32	2.4	62	4.6	62	4.6	24	1.7	68	4.9
Pasadena	2	2.9	1	1.5	1	1.5	1	1.5	1	1.4
Placer	3	2.8	9	8.3	10	8.8	24	20.4	31	25.3
Plumas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riverside	81	11.6	51	7.2	38	5.2	17	2.2	18	2.3
Sacramento	34	5.9	20	3.4	79	13.3	63	10.4	59	9.6
San Benito	1	4.6	2	8.8	-	-	4	16.1	2	7.8
San Bernardino	30	3.8	25	3.1	94	11.4	90	10.7	88	10.2
San Diego	237	18.0	165	12.2	143	10.3	126	8.9	61	4.2
San Francisco	73	18.8	50	12.7	55	13.9	40	10.1	44	11.0
San Joaquin	21	8.0	26	9.7	23	8.4	17	6.1	33	11.6
San Luis Obispo	4	3.6	1	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Mateo	4	1.1	15	4.2	29	7.9	22	5.9	32	8.5
Santa Barbara	6	3.1	5	2.5	2	1.0	6	3.0	3	1.5
Santa Clara	33	4.1	29	3.5	61	7.3	41	4.8	31	3.6
Santa Cruz	36	29.5	30	24.2	18	14.3	39	30.5	48	36.9
Shasta	-	-	9	10.8	13	15.3	1	1.1	3	3.4
Sierra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siskiyou	5	22.3	1	4.4	-	-	2	8.7	7	30.4
Solano	104	57.1	61	32.9	36	19.1	14	7.3	9	4.6
Sonoma	75	34.8	60	27.3	35	15.6	13	5.7	20	8.6
Stanislaus	155	73.0	83	38.5	74	33.6	88	38.9	97	41.7
Sutter	2	5.3	2	5.2	6	15.3	7	17.4	12	29.0
Tehama	-	-	1	3.6	1	3.6	-	-	3	10.4
Trinity	1	15.2	-	-	2	30.5	-	-	-	-
Tulare	53	29.9	66	36.7	58	31.8	97	52.1	52	27.4
Tuolumne	2	8.2	-	-	4	15.8	-	-	-	-
Ventura	12	3.4	17	4.7	12	3.3	4	1.1	7	1.9
Yolo	10	13.0	1	1.3	3	3.8	1	1.2	-	-
Yuba	2	6.6	4	13.0	1	3.2	4	12.7	9	28.1

Note: Rates are per 100,000 females.

Source: California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch

Figure 4-2. Non-Gonococcal Urethritis, Cases and Rates by Health Jurisdiction, California, 1996–2000

HEALTH JURISDICTION	1996		1997		1998		1999		2000	
	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
CALIFORNIA	**6,074**	**37.4**	**5,922**	**35.8**	**5,125**	**30.5**	**4,157**	**24.3**	**4,789**	**27.5**
Alameda	256	41.1	224	35.0	88	13.4	86	12.9	242	35.7
Alpine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amador	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Berkeley	33	65.1	26	51.0	3	5.8	6	11.7	17	33.1
Butte	4	4.2	4	4.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calaveras	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colusa	-	-	1	10.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contra Costa	19	4.4	27	6.1	24	5.3	15	3.3	20	4.3
Del Norte	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Dorado	-	-	-	-	4	5.3	-	-	-	-
Fresno	16	4.2	10	2.6	12	3.1	4	1.0	3	0.7
Glenn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Humboldt	13	21.0	16	25.6	4	6.4	-	-	4	6.3
Imperial	-	-	-	-	1	1.3	-	-	-	-
Inyo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kern	249	78.4	222	68.7	240	72.7	252	74.6	226	65.4
Kings	75	120.1	73	115.0	73	113.1	67	99.5	31	44.8
Lake	5	18.7	-	-	3	10.8	-	-	-	-
Lassen	4	19.9	4	19.3	1	4.7	-	-	-	-
Long Beach	301	133.0	227	100.0	181	79.0	140	60.3	123	52.2
Los Angeles	1,544	35.1	1,744	39.0	2,093	46.3	1,741	38.1	1,577	34.1
Madera	-	-	-	-	1	1.8	-	-	-	-
Marin	162	135.9	133	109.9	137	112.0	111	90.2	101	81.6
Mariposa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mendocino	2	4.7	1	2.3	1	2.3	-	-	-	-
Merced	4	4.0	3	2.9	1	1.0	4	3.8	6	5.5
Modoc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mono	-	-	1	17.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monterey	2	1.1	1	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Napa	9	15.3	7	11.7	8	13.1	8	12.9	5	7.9
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orange	981	73.3	994	72.7	655	47.2	473	33.6	646	45.1
Pasadena	4	6.1	8	12.3	1	1.5	11	16.8	4	6.0
Placer	4	3.9	6	5.6	2	1.8	8	6.9	4	3.3
Plumas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riverside	5	0.7	2	0.3	6	0.8	9	1.2	11	1.4
Sacramento	4	0.7	4	0.7	1	0.2	8	1.4	10	1.7
San Benito	-	-	1	4.3	1	4.1	-	-	-	-
San Bernardino	6	0.8	18	2.2	120	14.5	152	17.9	185	21.3
San Diego	1,088	79.1	926	65.7	564	39.2	468	31.9	448	29.9
San Francisco	939	246.5	931	241.8	726	186.6	491	125.5	1,002	254.9
San Joaquin	6	2.2	3	1.1	2	0.7	-	-	2	0.7
San Luis Obispo	23	19.3	23	19.0	2	1.6	-	-	-	-
San Mateo	38	11.0	20	5.7	39	10.9	19	5.2	14	3.8
Santa Barbara	6	3.0	1	0.5	3	1.5	3	1.5	2	1.0
Santa Clara	14	1.7	10	1.2	12	1.4	3	0.3	13	1.4
Santa Cruz	41	33.8	57	46.2	23	18.3	5	3.9	7	5.4
Shasta	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.2	1	1.2
Sierra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siskiyou	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solano	8	4.2	10	5.2	4	2.0	2	1.0	3	1.5
Sonoma	24	11.5	26	12.2	15	6.9	13	5.9	11	4.9
Stanislaus	101	49.0	83	39.6	4	1.9	1	0.5	-	-
Sutter	1	2.7	3	8.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tehama	1	3.8	6	22.4	4	14.8	-	-	-	-
Trinity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tulare	13	7.4	5	2.8	4	2.2	-	-	2	1.1
Tuolumne	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ventura	67	18.6	60	16.3	62	16.7	56	14.9	69	18.1
Yolo	2	2.6	1	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yuba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: Rates are per 100,000 males.

Source: California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch

Figure 4-3. Chancroid, Cases by Health Jurisdiction, California, 1996–2000

HEALTH JURISDICTION	Cases				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
CALIFORNIA	**8**	**13**	**14**	**6**	**2**
Alameda	-	1	-	1	-
Alpine	-	-	-	-	-
Amador	-	-	-	-	-
Berkeley	-	-	-	-	-
Butte	-	-	-	-	-
Calaveras	-	-	-	-	-
Colusa	-	-	-	-	-
Contra Costa	-	-	-	-	-
Del Norte	-	-	-	-	-
El Dorado	-	-	-	-	-
Fresno	-	-	-	-	-
Glenn	-	-	-	-	-
Humboldt	-	-	-	-	-
Imperial	-	-	-	-	-
Inyo	-	-	-	-	-
Kern	-	1	4	3	1
Kings	-	-	-	-	-
Lake	-	-	-	-	-
Lassen	-	-	-	-	-
Long Beach	-	-	-	1	-
Los Angeles	2	6	2	-	-
Madera	-	-	1	-	-
Marin	-	-	-	-	-
Mariposa	-	-	-	-	-
Mendocino	-	-	-	-	-
Merced	-	-	-	-	-
Modoc	-	-	-	-	-
Mono	-	-	-	-	-
Monterey	-	-	-	-	-
Napa	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-
Orange	1	2	-	-	-
Pasadena	-	-	-	-	-
Placer	-	-	-	-	-
Plumas	-	-	-	-	-
Riverside	-	-	-	-	-
Sacramento	-	-	-	-	-
San Benito	-	-	-	-	-
San Bernardino	1	-	-	-	-
San Diego	2	-	-	-	-
San Francisco	1	3	4	-	-
San Joaquin	-	-	-	-	-
San Luis Obispo	-	-	-	-	-
San Mateo	-	-	-	-	-
Santa Barbara	-	-	3	1	-
Santa Clara	-	-	-	-	-
Santa Cruz	-	-	-	-	-
Shasta	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra	-	-	-	-	-
Siskiyou	-	-	-	-	-
Solano	1	-	-	-	-
Sonoma	-	-	-	-	-
Stanislaus	-	-	-	-	1
Sutter	-	-	-	-	-
Tehama	-	-	-	-	-
Trinity	-	-	-	-	-
Tulare	-	-	-	-	-
Tuolumne	-	-	-	-	-
Ventura	-	-	-	-	-
Yolo	-	-	-	-	-
Yuba	-	-	-	-	-

Source: California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch

APPENDIX

Title 17, California Code of Regulations (CCR), §2500
Reportable Diseases and Conditions*

§2500. REPORTING TO THE LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY.

- **§2500(b)** It shall be the duty of every health care provider, knowing of or in attendance on a case or suspected case of any of the diseases or conditions listed below, to report to the local health officer for the jurisdiction where the patient resides. Where no health care provider is in attendance, any individual having knowledge of a person who is suspected to be suffering from one of the diseases or conditions listed below may make such a report to the local health officer for the jurisdiction where the patient resides.
- **§2500(c)** The administrator of each health facility, clinic or other setting where more than one health care provider may know of a case, a suspected case or an outbreak of disease within the facility shall establish and be responsible for administrative procedures to assure that reports are made to the local health officer.
- **§2500(a)(14)** "Health care provider" means a physician and surgeon, a veterinarian, a podiatrist, a nurse practitioner, a physician assistant, a registered nurse, a nurse midwife, a school nurse, an infection control practitioner, a medical examiner, a coroner, or a dentist.

URGENCY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS [17 CCR §2500 (h) (i)]

☎ = Report **immediately** by **telephone** (designated by a ◆ in regulations).
† = Report **immediately** by **telephone** when **two or more cases** or suspected cases of foodborne disease from separate households are suspected to have the same source of illness (designated by a ● in regulations).
FAX ✆ ✉ = Report by **FAX, telephone, or mail within one working day of identification** (designated by a + in regulations).
= All other diseases/conditions should be reported by FAX, telephone, or mail within seven calendar days of identification.

REPORTABLE COMMUNICABLE DISEASES §2500(j)(1)

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS)
FAX ✆ ✉ Amebiasis
FAX ✆ ✉ Anisakiasis
☎ Anthrax
FAX ✆ ✉ Babesiosis
☎ Botulism (Infant, Foodborne, Wound)
☎ Brucellosis
FAX ✆ ✉ Campylobacteriosis
Chancroid
Chlamydial Infections
☎ Cholera
☎ Ciguatera Fish Poisoning
Coccidioidomycosis
FAX ✆ ✉ Colorado Tick Fever
FAX ✆ ✉ Conjunctivitis, Acute Infectious of the Newborn, Specify Etiology
FAX ✆ ✉ Cryptosporidiosis
Cysticercosis
☎ Dengue
☎ Diarrhea of the Newborn, Outbreaks
☎ Diphtheria
☎ Domoic Acid Poisoning (Amnesic Shellfish Poisoning)
Echinococcosis (Hydatid Disease)
Ehrlichiosis
FAX ✆ ✉ Encephalitis, Specify Etiology: Viral, Bacterial, Fungal, Parasitic
☎ *Escherichia coli* O157:H7 Infection
† FAX ✆ ✉ Foodborne Disease
Giardiasis
Gonococcal Infections
FAX ✆ ✉ *Haemophilus influenzae* Invasive Disease
☎ Hantavirus Infections
☎ Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome
Hepatitis, Viral
FAX ✆ ✉ Hepatitis A
Hepatitis B (specify acute case or chronic)
Hepatitis C (specify acute case or chronic)
Hepatitis D (Delta)
Hepatitis, other, acute
Kawasaki Syndrome (Mucocutaneous Lymph Node Syndrome)
Legionellosis
Leprosy (Hansen Disease)
Leptospirosis
FAX ✆ ✉ Listeriosis
Lyme Disease
FAX ✆ ✉ Lymphocytic Choriomeningitis
FAX ✆ ✉ Malaria
FAX ✆ ✉ Measles (Rubeola)
FAX ✆ ✉ Meningitis, Specify Etiology: Viral, Bacterial, Fungal, Parasitic
☎ Meningococcal Infections
Mumps
Non-Gonococcal Urethritis (Excluding Laboratory Confirmed Chlamydial Infections)
☎ Paralytic Shellfish Poisoning
Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID)
FAX ✆ ✉ Pertussis (Whooping Cough)
☎ Plague, Human or Animal
FAX ✆ ✉ Poliomyelitis, Paralytic
FAX ✆ ✉ Psittacosis
FAX ✆ ✉ Q Fever
☎ Rabies, Human or Animal
FAX ✆ ✉ Relapsing Fever
Reye Syndrome
Rheumatic Fever, Acute
Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever
Rubella (German Measles)
Rubella Syndrome, Congenital
FAX ✆ ✉ Salmonellosis (Other than Typhoid Fever)
☎ Scombroid Fish Poisoning
FAX ✆ ✉ Shigellosis
☎ Smallpox (Variola)
FAX ✆ ✉ Streptococcal Infections (Outbreaks of Any Type and Individual Cases in Food Handlers and Dairy Workers Only)
FAX ✆ ✉ Swimmer's Itch (Schistosomal Dermatitis)
FAX ✆ ✉ Syphilis
Tetanus
Toxic Shock Syndrome
Toxoplasmosis
FAX ✆ ✉ Trichinosis
FAX ✆ ✉ Tuberculosis
☎ Tularemia
FAX ✆ ✉ Typhoid Fever, Cases and Carriers
Typhus Fever
☎ Varicella (deaths only)
FAX ✆ ✉ *Vibrio* Infections
☎ Viral Hemorrhagic Fevers (e.g., Crimean-Congo, Ebola, Lassa and Marburg viruses)
FAX ✆ ✉ Water-associated Disease
☎ Yellow Fever
FAX ✆ ✉ Yersiniosis
☎ **OCCURRENCE of ANY UNUSUAL DISEASE**
☎ **OUTBREAKS of ANY DISEASE** (Including diseases not listed in §2500). Specify if institutional and/or open community.

REPORTABLE NONCOMMUNICABLE DISEASES/CONDITIONS §2810; 2593(b):

Alzheimer's Disease and Related Conditions
Cancer (except (1) basal and squamous skin cancer unless occurring on genitalia, and (2) carcinoma in-situ and CIN III of the cervix)
Disorders Characterized by Lapses of Consciousness

LOCALLY REPORTABLE DISEASES (If Applicable):

* Use of this form is designed for health care providers to report those diseases mandated by Title 17, California Code of Regulations, §2500 (rev. 1996). (Cancer reporting is mandated by §2593.) Failure to report is a misdemeanor (Health and Safety Code §120295, formerly §3354), punishable by a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $1,000, or by imprisonment for a term of not more than 90 days, or by both. Each day the violation is continued is a separate offense.

PM 110 (2/02)


Del Norte
Siskiyou
Modoc
Humboldt
Trinity
Shasta
Lassen
Tehama
Plumas
Mendocino
Glenn
Butte
Sierra
Lake
Colusa
Sutter
Yuba
Nevada
Placer
Sonoma
Yolo
Sacramento
El Dorado
Alpine
Napa
Amador
Calaveras
Solano
Marin
Contra Costa
San Joaquin
Tuolumne
Mono
San Francisco
Alameda
Stanislaus
Mariposa
San Mateo
Santa Clara
Merced
Madera
Santa Cruz
San Benito
Fresno
Inyo
Tulare
Monterey
Kings
San Luis Obispo
Kern
San Bernardino
Santa Barbara
Ventura
Los Angeles
Orange
Riverside
San Diego
Imperial